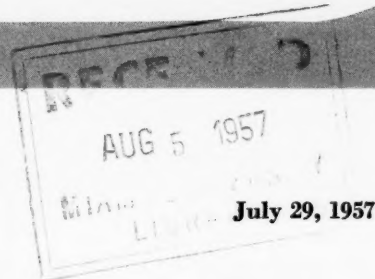


THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin

Vol. XXXVII, No. 944



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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

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Foreign Policy and Some Implications for Education

by Francis O. Wilcox

*Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs*¹

I am honored to speak before this distinguished gathering of the National Education Association. We share a great responsibility, for one of the primary tasks of American education is to prepare the youth of our country for responsible citizenship. No one wishes more earnestly for your success in this task than do those of us working in the field of international affairs. An educated citizenry, aware of America's responsibilities in the world today, is essential to an effective foreign policy.

Most of us here this morning received our formal education at about the end of the American isolationist era. Now it is true that all of us took courses in history; some of us studied political science and international relations. But our approach to these matters and the approach of our teachers necessarily omitted many of the events which today shape our foreign policy.

For this was before Pearl Harbor, before the San Francisco charter, before Hiroshima. In short, it was before America had assumed the important role it plays in world affairs.

The members of your profession are responsible for preparing present and future generations of boys and girls for life as citizens in a country which is an acknowledged leader of the free world. We can be proud of our new role. But a position of leadership is not all honors. It is lonely and perilous, and its mistakes are not overlooked. Indeed, our new responsibilities have, in a sense, set us apart. Our conduct both at home and abroad is being scrutinized as never

before. An isolated civil or criminal offense committed abroad, an act of racial discrimination here at home, and America is in the papers in 50 languages—languages, incidentally, which few of our citizens are able to read.

The Rising Influence of Asia and Africa

We live in a very different world from that of our childhood. We have only to look at the map of Asia to realize that very fundamental changes have taken place. Empires once ruled by the Western World, which included the vast populations and the rich resources of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, have fallen or are relaxing their hold. World War II shattered the old pattern. In its place new states have sprung into being with bewildering rapidity. Their citizens make up a population approximately four times that of the United States, and much of the world's material wealth lies within their boundaries.

A revolution, in many ways comparable to our own, has taken place in this area. Yet how many of our students, in school or college, can name these new countries or are conversant with their history, religion, or cultures?

When President Sukarno of Indonesia was visiting this country, he amused himself by asking children where his country was, how many people it had, and questions of a similar nature. Precious few knew the answers. He would laugh and turn away. But this is no laughing matter. Indonesia is the fifth most populous country in the world, immediately after the United States. It has vast tin and rubber resources. More important, it is a new state, strategically located, which the Communists would like to press into their orbit.

¹ Address made before the centennial convention of the National Education Association at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 3 (press release 406 dated July 2).

I have used Indonesia merely by way of example. For there is a dynamic new force throughout Asia and Africa which we must recognize and with which we must work. It is particularly important for Americans to do so, understandingly and constructively. The words of our Declaration of Independence, of Jefferson, of Patrick Henry, and of Lincoln have been the rallying cry of these people as they strove toward independence. There "the shot heard round the world" is still reverberating.

We, as a people and as a government, have much in common with the aspirations of Asia. We are doing much to foster the rapid economic and social progress of these countries toward responsible participation in the free world. But we must also develop closer economic, political, and cultural ties with the people of Asia and Africa.

Understanding the Communist Threat

A second fundamental requirement for better understanding the world about us is to know the nature of international communism—its threat, its weaknesses, and its superficial appeal.

Again, the form if not the nature of communism has changed much since our own school and college days. Then it was a new, threatening, but unproved experiment largely confined to the Soviet Union. The war gave international communism the opportunity to exploit chaos, misery, and anarchy to its advantage. Through force, threat, and subversion it expanded its empire by seizing control of the luckless countries on its borders. It gained dominance over the weak and wartorn China mainland and extended its tentacles down the Korean and Indochina peninsulas.

There its expansion has been stopped. But international communism has thrown down the gauntlet to the free world, and to the United States in particular. They have made clear that they intend to carry on an all-out war of ideas, ideologies, propaganda, and subversion.

This means that among the weapons and the defenses available to us to meet their challenge those of the mind, the spirit, of skills and knowledge, are of major importance. And these are the very disciplines for which you educators bear so much responsibility.

Voltaire once said: "There is one thing stronger than all the armies of the world, and that is an idea whose time has come." The Communists

seem to be convinced that they have an idea whose time has come. Their faith in communism is based upon a conviction that Russian socialism will emerge triumphant, that inexorably the social and political forces of world communism will rise while Western capitalism will go down to oblivion and decay. Did not Khrushchev, just the other day, predict that our grandchildren will live under communism?

Now it is not sufficient to hate communism or to know that it carries within itself the seeds of its own decay and destruction. This will not make it go away. We must calmly evaluate its assets—both real and imagined—and study its weaknesses and vulnerabilities.

The Communists have sought consciously to develop as an asset their monolithic control over education. If the state decides that so many physicists, or so many engineers, or so many Burmese-language experts are to be turned out in a certain period of time, then they merely have to set the wheels in motion. For they regard the individual essentially as a commodity to be used to advance the cause of communism.

Now a free society cannot mass-produce specialists in this ruthless manner. But if this Communist technique becomes a threat to the free world—and there are signs that it is—then we must devise effective ways to meet it. Certainly education in a free society can draw upon our vast human resources when the national security is involved to meet any challenge posed by a slave state.

What confronts us here is a problem in basic education, beginning long before the college age is reached. It concerns the development of attitudes based on a careful reading of the world and our position in it. Our educational system would be incomplete and inadequate if it kept the facts about communism locked up in a closet. And these facts are not hard to find. Indeed, the Communists have proclaimed them clearly and repeatedly. The closing words of the Communist manifesto state: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions."

This is unequivocal language. Does it still reflect the intent of the Soviet leadership since the death of Stalin? Or has the advent of the nuclear age made the use of force too risky, the out-

come of a violent struggle with the free world too uncertain?

These are questions to which we must find answers. Our conclusions will shape the course of our foreign policy and determine for a long time to come the environment in which we live. We must be ever wary of superficially attractive slogans of "peaceful coexistence." We must be equally vigilant to discern under the cloak of peaceful words the continued threat of Communist aggression.

Our position of leadership in the free world places upon us all a heavy obligation for clear thinking on these issues. Therefore it is imperative, in my view, that our schools and colleges push ahead quickly with programs designed to teach the cold, hard facts about communism both in theory and in practice. This is no time to equivocate. This is no time to shrink away from the facts. Our students ought to be thoroughly familiar with the origins of communism, its development in the Soviet Union, its methods, its weaknesses, its strengths, and the nature of its spurious appeal. In this period of competing political and economic systems our schools are becoming ever more important.

We ought never to lose sight of the fact that the Communists have no timetable for the execution of their program for world domination. It is probable, therefore, that our people will be subject to Communist propaganda and cold-war pressures for many years to come. This is a challenge they must be equipped to meet.

It is for this reason that I am very much heartened by the recent evidence that educational associations, school systems, and superintendents are beginning to make provision for teaching the facts about communism when students are of an age to understand them. I believe the truth in this respect will set us free from fears that are unfounded and reveal those that must be faced as long as communism is a world force to contend with.

International Communism and American Aid Programs

The interdependence of the free world is more than military and political. It is also economic and social. Both aspects are reflected in our American foreign economic and military aid programs. An appreciation of their purpose is

among the fundamentals of understanding our role in world affairs. Nothing like them has ever before been attempted by any other country. Why do we do it? What does it have to do with education? I am sometimes led to think that the reasons are better understood overseas than by our own people.

The reasons are directly related to the two subjects I have touched upon: the nature of the Communist threat and the "revolution of rising expectations" in Asia and Africa.

It became apparent after World War II that the Communists were moving on two fronts to extend their influence: the *military*, as exemplified by the takeover of the new satellite countries and the aggression or threat of aggression against Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Korea; and the *politico-economic*, as demonstrated by their propaganda and subversion among the peoples of Asia and Africa, many of whom were in various stages of revolutionary ferment.

The United States countered these two moves by military assistance and economic aid—the one to provide a shield against aggression, the other to help remove the poverty and despair on which Communist subversion thrives.

I think no one will question that both these moves are in the interests of our national security. They are not giveaway programs but cooperative endeavors designed to help people who are free to remain free.

Clearly American aid is no one-way street. We need our allies just as much as our allies need us. They provide us with bases that are absolutely essential to the effective employment of our strategic air power. And their own military forces stand with ours in defense of the free world.

Moreover, our economy would hobble along in low gear if we were deprived of the strategic materials—like rubber, tin, diamonds, and manganese—which foreign aid helps to keep flowing to our shores.

Our aid programs are particularly important in Asia and Africa. In these lands there is a persistent desire by millions of people to secure more of the better things of life. The Communists are constantly trying to sell them on the idea that there is a short road—the Communist road—to better living conditions and greater political and economic influence. Our aid pro-

grams are an effective antidote against the Communist virus. They are also a healthy tonic promoting greater welfare and higher living standards. By helping these new nations to maintain their independence, these programs have become an essential of the free-world arsenal in its struggle against communism. And to be most effective they cannot be sporadic attempts but programs consistently supported over a reasonable period of time.

The basic problem is not only to share what we produce but, more important, to provide a long-term program designed to make available our economic and scientific know-how to those countries that want to help themselves. As Secretary Dulles has pointed out: "We have unprecedented resources with which to create and with which to share."

Training for Overseasmanship

Now it is important to realize that we are confronted with real problems in human relations in putting these programs into effect. For, in carrying them out, it has been found necessary for the first time in our history to station a large number of Americans abroad in time of peace. This inevitably creates certain tensions, particularly in our relations abroad.

These aid programs, to be fully successful, require understanding, patience, and skill on our part and on the part of the governments and peoples with whom we are cooperating. It means training for a generation or more for this aspect alone of our new leadership in international affairs. This training should begin at the school level.

A surprisingly high proportion of those now in school will spend some portion of their lives abroad as soldiers, technicians, educators, government officials, business men and women, and tourists. How they act, how well they represent America, and how good a job they do will depend on what they are now learning, what they know, and what they think about the international community in which we live. We should be opening new windows on the world for them now. It is what one student of world affairs has called "education for overseasmanship."

One important purpose of such training should be to cultivate the quality of empathy—the ability to put yourself in the other fellow's position and

see things from his point of view. This does not mean agreeing with him, necessarily, on all things. But we must understand the hopes and problems and attitudes of other peoples if we are going to be fully effective in our efforts to help them and, by so doing, to help ourselves.

We should realize, for instance, that ostentatious living abroad among peoples still climbing the ladder to economic well-being may well cause envy or irritation rather than admiration. We would do well to recognize the customs and cultures of other lands that are older than ours and that reflect spiritual values that have enriched civilization for many centuries. We have much to learn as well as much to impart, for cultural cooperation is assuredly a two-way street.

As a people we have a genius for selling things. Exhaustive studies are made by advertising firms to find out what people want, their buying habits, their tastes, their prejudices. I have often thought that, if we spent one-tenth the time and interest in studying our market where foreign relations are concerned as we do in studying domestic consumer markets, we could do a much better job abroad and get a lot more satisfaction out of it.

This is of the utmost importance, particularly with the resurgent societies of Africa and Asia. Our competition is stiff. International communism is out to prove that the Communist way is the cheapest and quickest way to realize their aspirations. We cannot let this happen through a failure to communicate or a failure to understand.

Foreigners in the United States

Our citizens do not have to go overseas in order to have a direct impact on our foreign relations. The people-to-people diplomacy which President Eisenhower has urged upon us can well begin at home.

As a corollary, you might say, of our foreign aid and cooperation programs, some 40,000 citizens of other countries come to the United States every year. Many are government-sponsored; many come under private auspices. They are carefully selected and represent the leadership, present or potential, of their homelands. When they return, they will have a great cumulative influence on the attitudes toward the United States of their countrymen. What they see and experience here is therefore of great importance.

It will not suffice for us to say, "Do as I say, not as I do." A trip to the United States is a dream come true to most who come to our shores. This is the "show window" of democracy. And many of our visitors are "window shopping." Those from neutral-minded countries, in particular, are comparing what we say about ourselves and about democracy with what they see in our national life. They are not inclined to differentiate between social injustices under democracy and under communism.

I was recently told about a young leader from a country in Southeast Asia who received a travel grant to the United States from our Government. On his return he was asked his impression of America. "My principal impressions," he said, "were two: the parking problem, and the fact that I couldn't buy a bowl of rice in the restaurants."

We apparently did not get through to this young man the things that make this country great. I cannot help feeling that a weekend in one of your homes, that a few days in an American school, would have greatly changed this man's impressions of America. Such a classroom visit could also be of first-rate importance as a stimulus to our own understanding.

I know of the magnificent work now being done by educational associations and by schools and colleges to provide hospitality and an intimate look at American life for our foreign guests. I think this is a key aspect of our total foreign relations and one to which teachers and students in particular can make an effective and satisfying contribution.

The United Nations as a Force in World Affairs

No review of the new forces in world affairs could omit consideration of the United Nations. Twelve years after the adoption of the charter of the United Nations the fundamentals of international relations remain unchanged. We live in an interdependent world, a world united by geography and communications, by the common yearnings for peace, security, and well-being. Given this fact of interdependence, an international organization today is not a luxury but, in the words of President Eisenhower, "a sheer necessity."

Throughout history men have recognized the necessity of organizing for peace. The past is studded with examples of treaties of friendship, de-

fense pacts, and regional arrangements. However, it remained for our generation to witness an organization, universal in scope and intent, to which nations have pledged their intention to settle their disputes "by peaceful means."

Now some people are critical of the United Nations. This criticism often comes from those who know the least about it. As a matter of fact, the organization is beset by people who are "for" the United Nations or "against" the United Nations—"for" standing for uncritical acceptance and "against" representing unthinking denunciation. People who would never think of using these terms in discussing, say, the Philadelphia City Council, fall into them naturally when discussing the United Nations.

This attitude stems, I believe, from the all too common misconception that the United Nations is, or should be, some sort of magical body that can wield global power on the side of justice and peace. Instead, the United Nations is an assembly of 81 nations pledged to maintain international peace and security but protected by the charter from any interference in their own affairs.

The Hungarian Situation

In the United Nations, as elsewhere, politics is the art of the possible. Given this fact, what role can the United Nations play on the international scene? For one thing the mere fact of having to face an assembly of 81 nations can serve as a healthy reminder to all countries that they cannot afford to ignore the opinions and interests of others.

While the General Assembly cannot enforce its will, it can effectively puncture the propaganda of those who violate their charter obligations. Thus, at the time of the invasion of Hungary, the Soviet Union sought to show that it was invited by the legitimate government of Hungary, under the terms of the Warsaw treaty, to put down a few counterrevolutionaries. What more effective answer could be made to these assertions than the picture of delegate after delegate voting to condemn the Soviet Union?² The statement of the Burmese delegate was typical. He said, in voting condemnation: "We do this to keep our self-respect—we can do no less." "There," he

² BULLETIN of Dec. 24 and 31, 1956, p. 979.

said, "speaking of Hungary, but for the grace of God go we."

No clearer testimony of the diabolical Soviet purpose in Hungary is needed than the recent impartial report of the General Assembly's five-nation committee,³ which includes representatives from Asia and Africa. The persistent, desperate, and terrifying rebellion against Soviet rule, led significantly enough by Hungarian students, reflected the deep desire of the Hungarian people to be freed from their Soviet masters.

The Committee's report undeniably confirms that the rulers of the Kremlin sent their tanks and guns into the streets to suppress the legitimate efforts of the Hungarian people to achieve their liberty and national independence. The Committee unfolds the cruel actions of the Hungarian authorities in flagrantly violating the fundamental human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the treaty of peace with Hungary. And to these findings of the Committee there must now be added the current repressive measures and sentences, including the death penalty, against many Hungarians who had bravely participated in the events of last fall. These underscore the importance of further United Nations consideration of the situation in Hungary as soon as practicable.

The United Nations can and does do more than lay bare propaganda charges. It has been a powerful and positive influence on states through the force of world opinion. In the past decade a number of disputes, each containing the seeds of war, have been resolved or eased. The withdrawal of Soviet forces from Iran, the removal of the Communist threat in Greece, the formation of the United States of Indonesia, the Palestine and Kashmir truces—each was considerably influenced by opinion developed within the United Nations. Such actions served the interests of the United States and the rest of the free world.

The Middle East

The recent developments in the Middle East are the latest reminder of the impact of the United Nations forum. For those who maintain that the United Nations is primarily a talking machine, the events of the last few months should have a special meaning.

Nowhere in the world in recent days has the

³ *Ibid.*, July 8, 1957, p. 62.

danger and challenge been greater than in the Middle East. The United States has vital security interests there. When the attack was made on Egypt in October of last year by invading forces, there was need for quick and decisive action by the United Nations. Even though the General Assembly is a large and cumbersome body, public opinion was effectively mobilized.

And it achieved almost miraculous results. A cease-fire laid the groundwork for a subsequent withdrawal of forces. The United Nations Emergency Force took its position in the Suez Canal area and later moved to positions along the armistice demarcation lines. This force remains the guardian of peace in the touchy areas of Gaza and Sharm el-Sheikh today. The Suez Canal is once again open to normal traffic, having been cleared of its debris and wreckage by a United Nations salvage fleet of over 40 ships. These steps have created at least the minimum conditions for efforts which must be made if long-range solutions are to be found to the Middle East issues which gave rise to the fighting.

There are a great many legitimate criticisms of the United Nations. But fundamentally what is wrong with the United Nations is what is wrong with the world itself. The international atmosphere reflects the hatreds and injustices which are the legacies of thousands of years of wars and rumors of wars. No intelligent person could expect that the existence of an organization could quickly abolish the mutual suspicion and distrust built up over the years. What is significant is that so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

It is my personal conviction that the United Nations represents the greatest and most successful effort to achieve peace in the history of the world.

The states that make up the United Nations are a mixed lot. Some are democracies; some are dictatorships. Some are in bondage; some are free. A few are wealthy; more are poor. But in this amalgam of nations lies our only hope of a peace with any approximation of justice. We must never forget that our country belongs to the family of nations and that every one of us belongs to the family of man. Those who deny the need for a United Nations, either by their words or by their policies, should tell us frankly how we can survive alone in this increasingly interdependent world.

I know that study of the United Nations holds an important place in our school rooms. It deserves our continued sympathetic and critical analysis and support. Should the United Nations fail or our leadership in it falter in these critical days, one of the great bulwarks of peace would be overrun.

Concluding Comments

In conclusion, I should like to reassert my conviction that the problems and the opportunities I have touched upon have an important place in our schools. I believe it is time to put our school curricula under the microscope to determine if at present they provide the instruments we need to train young Americans for leadership, not only in our own country but for the new and wider international life on which we are embarked.

In particular, I feel that formal education in our schools and colleges should not stop at the eastern end of the Mediterranean and pay relatively little attention to the great continents of Africa and Asia. For many years our school system has been geared to Western civilization. We can no longer afford to gloss over the rest of the world. If our foreign policy of fostering security and the growth of democracy throughout the free world makes sense, then we should know far more than we do about these farflung countries.

Here is a great and challenging task for Western education—to correct our unfortunate lack of knowledge concerning the life and thought of many millions of our fellowmen in foreign lands—of those who are for us, those who are against us, and those who are uncommitted.

Moreover, I feel that in our teaching we can only at our peril omit a hardheaded study of international communism.

Arnold Toynbee has made the point that all

development, all progress, comes from a challenge and a consequent response. In world affairs the challenge is before us. The direction the free world will take depends, to a large degree, on the quality of our response and the understanding of our leadership. That response and the nature of our leadership in the future will depend on the education of our youth of this generation and the next.

On this centenary of the National Education Association I wish to express my deep appreciation for what your organization has already accomplished in bringing to the youth of America a better understanding of the world problems that face our nation. If we hold to the principles that have made our past great and prepare ourselves for the challenge of the present, we should not fail to realize the promise of a future made safe for free men everywhere.

U.S. Will Continue Efforts To Eliminate Atomic Fallout

*Statement by James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary to the President*

White House press release dated July 11

It is rather amazing that Mr. Khrushchev would think that efforts by American scientists to eliminate dangerous fallout from atomic explosions are "a stupid thing."

The avoidance of mass human destruction in an atomic war is and has been a prime objective of President Eisenhower and his administration no less than the aim of eliminating the possibility of war itself.

Such efforts—to which the United States is dedicated—are and will be continuing.

Visit of Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan

Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan, made an official visit to the United States from July 10 to 27, including a 3-day visit in Washington July 10 to 13. Following are the texts of a joint communique issued by the Prime Minister and President Eisenhower on July 13 at the conclusion of their talks and a brief White House announcement of July 12, together with Prime Minister Suhrawardy's addresses before the Senate and the House of Representatives on July 11, greetings exchanged by Vice President Nixon and the Prime Minister at the airport on July 10, and an announcement of the members of the official party for the Washington visit.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

White House press release dated July 13

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Pakistan concluded today their series of discussions on a wide range of problems involving the maintenance of freedom and security. These discussions have been supplemented by further discussions between the Prime Minister and his advisers and the Secretary of State, and also meetings with the Secretary of Defense and other American officials.

The Prime Minister addressed both Houses of the United States Congress. After leaving Washington, the Prime Minister will visit other parts of the United States and meet with various political, cultural and business leaders.

I.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the steady growth of close, cooperative relations between their two countries. These relations are securely founded on mutual respect and trust between equal sovereign nations determined to maintain their independence by working together for

peace and progress. They examined various joint programs which serve further to strengthen these ties.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that international communism continues to pose the major threat to the security of the free world. They reaffirmed their determination to support and strengthen the systems of collective security which have been forged in Asia. They reiterated their determination to oppose aggression. It was recognized that this determination, expressed in such organizations as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact, as well as through the Mutual Security Agreement between Pakistan and the United States, has acted as a powerful deterrent to Communist aggression and has promoted stability in the treaty areas.

They expressed the belief that an effective international agreement on disarmament under adequate and effective international safeguards would contribute not only to the security of the world but also to its material progress.

They discussed the threat to the security and integrity of the nations of the Middle East resulting from the intrusion of Communist influence and subversion in that area. It was agreed that the United States and Pakistan would continue to exert their influence to promote conditions in the Middle East which will permit the nations of the area to work out their national destinies in freedom and peace.

The Prime Minister referred to Pakistan's disputes with India over Kashmir and the distribution of the waters of the Indus River and its tributaries. The Prime Minister said that Pakistan desires to settle such disputes peacefully and in conformity with international law and the decisions of the United Nations. The President expressed the hope that such regional disputes may be solved speedily, equitably, and permanently, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. As regards the Indus waters, they wel-

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comed the efforts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to find a solution acceptable to the two parties concerned.

II.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed economic and commercial relations between the United States and Pakistan. They looked with satisfaction on the many measures taken individually and jointly in recent years to expand trade, increase investment, and enlarge the flow of technical information between the two countries. They agreed to give consideration to additional measures designed to strengthen the economic well-being of Asia.

The Prime Minister emphasized the serious financial pressures placed on his country by its efforts to undertake essential development projects, while at the same time maintaining its security forces. He reviewed Pakistan's efforts to achieve financial stability without undue dependence on foreign aid. The President expressed his understanding of the problems facing Pakistan, citing the substantial quantities of United States economic and military assistance as concrete evidence of United States recognition of these difficulties.

The Prime Minister renewed Pakistan's request to purchase additional amounts of food grains under the terms of the United States Surplus Agricultural Products Disposal program. The President assured the Prime Minister that Pakistan's minimum requirements would be given sympathetic and expeditious consideration and would be met contingent upon the enactment of the extended program by Congress.

III.

The President and the Prime Minister stated their conviction that the present exchange of views has further strengthened the mutual understanding and cooperation of their two countries. They expressed their desire to undertake further steps to increase this close relationship.

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

White House press release dated July 12

The President on July 12 informed Prime Minister Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy of Pakistan that the Department of Defense is making avail-

able to the Government of Pakistan two H-19 helicopters.

The Government of Pakistan had requested the United States to supply helicopters for emergency transportation purposes in East Pakistan for use particularly during the recurring floods in that area. These helicopters are being provided under the terms of our military assistance program with that country.

ADDRESS TO SENATE¹

Mr. President and distinguished Members of this august House: It is indeed a privilege to be permitted to address you this afternoon, or on any other occasion, as I stand before the chosen representatives of the many States which constitute this great country, the United States of America.

I bring to you the greetings and the warm feelings of friendship from my country, Pakistan. The ties that bind us are far more cordial than those that depend on mere economic relationships. We pursue the same ideals. We have the same outlook on life, on society, on the value of humanity, on the dignity of the individual, on the relationship which should exist between the people and the State. We believe in certain basic values; and these are far stronger ties—based, as they are, on common ideals—than any mundane, ordinary influences.

I have had the privilege of making a pilgrimage to the resting places and the monuments of those leaders of yours who will remain for all time an inspiration not only to you, but also to the world and to all those who believe in liberty, independence, freedom of thought, and freedom of the person.

This morning, I paid my homage to your great hero, George Washington, whose name is now enshrined in the greatest moral precepts which for all time to come will be the basis of human relationships.

I have paid my homage before the monument of Abraham Lincoln, whose immortal words will go down for all time as the most noble that any mortal man we know of could have uttered—an inspiration from on high, that must for all time to come be something of which the world can be

¹ Reprinted from *Cong. Rec.* of July 11, 1957, p. 10204.

proud, as it is proud that it has produced a figure of such stature.

I have paid my homage to Jefferson, who may well be said to have been the creator of the modern States of America.

To you who live amongst them, these cannot but be sources of inspiration from which you draw your moral concepts, and indeed you have shown to the world that you have learned your lessons well.

It is not a small matter for a nation to undertake the task of spreading prosperity and happiness, of undertaking to assure peace and progress, and of assuming the responsibilities of insuring to mankind freedom and liberty. This is not a small task which the United States of America has undertaken, and the impact of its efforts is today felt throughout the world. To undeveloped and underdeveloped nations you have given hope that they will be able to reconstruct their lives. Poverty, grinding starvation, frustration, hopelessness are the breeding grounds of that new influence, misnamed ideology, which is known as communism. You have, by coming to the assistance of countries that well might have been caught in the whirlpool of misfortunes, given them the hope that they can attain status, through the period of evolution, by your assistance.

I should like to assure the Senate that if you look around you will see how many countries you have reconstructed and put on their feet, how many peoples who were suffering the ravages of war and the aftermath of war, how many nations who had no future to look to, you have reconstructed, and to how many peoples and nations and human beings you have diffused happiness and prosperity. That is a very satisfying picture.

But at the same time I am certain that, much as we may be grateful for all you have done for those countries, much as we may reciprocate in furthering the ideas which you and I profess, there is another, if I may so call it, feather in your cap, namely, that you have done this, not to satisfy your conscience, not as charity to others, but because you feel that God has placed you in such a position that you have realized and undertaken the responsibility of coming to the help of those not so fortunately situated as you.

You have with you a most powerful weapon which your wealth, on the one hand, and the intelligence of your scientists on the other have created, a weapon that can destroy mankind, a

weapon that you had in your hand when you could have conquered the world, a weapon that you disdained to use for such purposes, a weapon that you preserved in the cause of peace. That is a wonderful thing. It is a weapon that you are now using to further progress and apply to the cause of peaceful development.

Others have discovered the secrets of that weapon, and others threaten the peace which you are preserving. That is the danger of that weapon. In your hands it was something which preserved peace. God forbid that, in the hands of others, it should be utilized to destroy peace. But we can see that so long as you pursue the paths—the moral paths which you are pursuing—these weapons in your hands will be the greatest deterrent to those who might pursue the paths of war. These weapons in your hands will insure peace for humanity.

I would, therefore, not join my voice with those who merely look upon these weapons as destructive weapons meant to destroy humanity. Were it not for this, heaven knows that by this time possibly the world again would have been engulfed in a terrible, destructive war.

In foreign relations you have pursued the paths laid down by the United Nations Charter, and by doing that you have given hope to the smaller nations of the world that they will be able to secure peace and justice from those of their neighbors who seem to be starting on the road to imperialism.

On the one side the old imperialism is dying and decaying. Countries within its thrall are now gaining independence. And, on the other hand, many countries are now coming under the sway of a new form of imperialism—far more destructive, far more enslaving than the kind which has gone before.

The United Nations offers us an avenue through which we can preserve peace and avoid war. It is a tribunal to which we can carry our difficulties, and from which we can hope to secure justice.

To you who have upheld the dignity of the United Nations, therefore, I render the thanks and gratitude of the smaller nations of the world.

But we see and we have seen that even though we follow the path laid down by the United Nations, many countries which are members of that body deny its validity. In various parts of the world you have been associated with defense agreements, defensive nonaggression pacts, the purpose of which is to stave off aggression and not to attack, not even when provoked. Yet there

are countries, members of the United Nations, which reject this policy laid down.

We have seen again that the mandate, the orders, the instructions of this august body are flouted by powerful countries, even though the whole world condemns them. What has taken place in Hungary can never be forgotten by this generation nor even by succeeding generations, and it is a warning to all countries as to what might well befall them if they should become victims of what is called a socialist regime.

Indeed, if one considers socialism in its best aspect, all of us desire and all of us believe in social equality. All of us desire prosperity and happiness for all our countrymen. But the socialism which degrades humanity is the kind of socialism which today assumes to itself the authority to keep other countries under its sway and to enslave them.

Smaller countries—shall I call them naughty countries?—also choose to disobey the orders of the United Nations, relying upon this example of a great country that has defied it. But it must be said to the credit of countries such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and France, that they obeyed the orders which were issued and have rehabilitated themselves in the esteem of the world.

What shall be done against those countries which disobeyed the United Nations? What shall be done to give power to the elbow of this organization? What shall be done to make its instructions obeyed? That is a matter which must exercise the minds of all those who are anxious to see peace in this world. Each of us has his own ideas on the subject, and this is neither the time nor the forum in which I may expound those entertained by me, but this is certainly a problem which faces all of us.

Mr. President, not long ago you were a distinguished visitor in our country, with your esteemed consort. We have not forgotten your visit or the impact of your visit. You came there on behalf of your country, with good will, as its ambassador, and I assure you that my country has not forgotten your charm, your personality, and the message of good will which you conveyed to us on behalf of the people of the United States.

May I reciprocate those good wishes a thousand-fold. I have come to this country for the first time. It has always been—and you can very well imagine why—my great desire to visit a country

of which my people have heard so much, regarding which we have felt so much, but of which we have seen so little.

I am happy to be here amongst you, and I wish to thank you most cordially for your kindness, for your reception, and for the manner in which you have received me amongst you.

I wish to render to you again my thanks for giving me this opportunity of speaking to you and conveying to you the greetings of my countrymen in Pakistan.

ADDRESS TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES¹

Mr. Speaker and distinguished Members of the House of Representatives, for the second time in 10 years it has been the privilege of a representative from Pakistan in the person of its Prime Minister to stand before you to convey to you the warm greetings and felicitations of the 80 million people of Pakistan.

It is not without emotion, Mr. Speaker, that I address this House in this temple of freedom which is consecrated to the practice of democracy and the promotion of the inalienable rights of men and of nations. When I see those honorable Members around me whose decisions have such a tremendous impact on the fate not only of the nations but also on the fate of the world, I feel that I am presuming to address the House which has such infinite power and potentialities. It is indeed a privilege for my country that we may consider ourselves your allies in the great adventure upon which you have embarked; namely, the adventure of establishing in this world the rights of the individual in opposing all measures that tend to trample that spirit in humanity which seeks constant evolution and expression in this great adventure of maintaining and promoting peace.

Were it not for your endeavors, were it not for the fact that you are the bulwark of democracy and of peace, possibly by this time the world would have been shaken and shattered. I recall the time when you, and you alone, were the possessors of that destructive force; namely, the atomic bomb. I recall the time when, if you had desired to conquer all the nations of the world through the means, the powerful means, in your hands, you could have done so; but it was your moral strength that not only did you restrain

¹ Reprinted from *Cong. Rec.* of July 11, 1957, p. 10243.

yourself, but also you showed to the world that peace was safe in your hands; that you believed in the rights and privileges of the human race.

If today there is danger, if today the nations of the world are fearful of passing events, it is not because you have developed the nuclear weapons, but because other countries also possess the same, other countries which possibly do not feel that sense of responsibility toward humanity that you have shown by your acts.

Therefore Pakistan deems it a privilege to be alined with a country that has shown the way to such high moral principles.

We are, indeed, in the midst of revolutionary changes. What went by the name of European colonialism is fast receding. The countries of Asia have one by one gained their independence. The countries of Africa are following suit; but while this nature of colonialism and imperialism is on the decline, there is another far worse new colonialism and imperialism which is arising, which maintains that it has the power and the privilege by force to keep subservient nations under its control, a theory which spells enslavement of peoples for all time to come. This is the danger that is there before the world; this is the danger which you have recognized; this is the danger into which you have thrown all your weight against the Communist powers. And it is for this reason that you stand today as the champions of the free world. It is for this reason that the nations of the world are looking to you in their attempts to escape thralldom. They are looking to you for support and for guidance, and you, your country, indeed, has risen to the occasion.

Do you realize, Members of the House of Representatives, how many peoples of the world today you are assisting to find their feet? Through your assistance country after country has been reconstructed; and on behalf possibly of those countries to whom you are offering your assistance not only do I render their thanks and their gratitude, but also I would ask you to consider that you are proceeding along the right lines, along moral lines, in raising the standards of those who under modern conditions cannot help themselves. It is a great and a new philosophy that you have embarked upon, the philosophy that all nations of the world must develop, that all nations of the world must be happy, that it should not be the privilege of only the few to be ahead in the race of happiness, but everyone must share in the resources that the

world can offer. It is a new philosophy that you have embarked upon, namely that exploitation must cease, that it is not the privilege of some of the fortunate countries to take advantage of those countries less fortunate and less developed. And to you, and to your people and to your country goes this credit that while you are helping so many nations of the world, you have not asked for any returns. It is this which affects us more than anything else. We give you our thanks spontaneously. You have not asked for them. You have adopted the high moral role of assisting without asking for any return and that is certainly pointing a way to the other nations of the world. Fortunately we now see that there are many other nations who have banded together to help the underdeveloped countries.

You have undertaken also certain international obligations and the part of the world from which I come, a corner of the Middle East, is grateful to you and to your great President for the words of hope that he has given that this country will attempt to maintain the territorial integrity and political sovereignty of the countries of that area and will come to their assistance in the case of aggression from any quarter, and chiefly if that aggression is from the Communist side or is Communist inspired. That has produced stability in that region. It has given hope to the people now to progress. They can now devote their energies to the task of reconstruction and, it is, indeed, a matter of congratulation for my country, which is a member of the Baghdad Pact, that your country is associating itself in many of its important committees, the counter-subversion committee, the economic committee and the military committee.

In southeast Asia, as we all know, there are possibilities of trouble. There also through the SEATO pact, we are allied in a common cause. Pakistan enjoys a particularly peculiar privilege. On the one side about 1200 to 1500 miles of foreign territory separate our two wings. On the other hand it faces the West. It faces and is allied to those countries and the allied countries. It faces the East and through the SEATO pact it is allied to those countries that think alike with us in their way of life.

It is, therefore, a matter of great happiness to us that we were able to contribute in a small measure in accordance with our ability to the preservation of peace and to the promotion of individual liberty.

Recently we have adopted a new constitution, and I am determined that there will be a general election, and a fair and free election, at the earliest possible opportunity which the mechanics of the election has placed at between March and April 1958.

It is difficult to exaggerate the debt which modern constitutions owe to your pioneer achievements in evolving the Federal system of government to meet the requirements and the necessities of divergent interests and to create, as you have created, a unity in diversity. Your Declaration of Independence, your Bill of Rights, the laws which you have framed, find a place in our Constitution. We have derived inspiration from them.

I was speaking the other day—I hope you will pardon me if I make a personal observation—as to what it is which I, a foreigner, feels most as regards your country. What is it that we know of most? What is it that we consider to be the greatest thing which your country has produced? And that is—and we shall never forget it—the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, which will go down for all time as words which no one, unless he was inspired by the Almighty, could have produced. It is something of a guide to the world, which ever since he uttered them has been the greatest force for peace, for happiness, for the rights of the individual that have ever been uttered by mortal man. A country that has produced a leader of that type, a country that has produced leaders like George Washington or Jefferson, cannot be a country which can ever betray its past.

May I, before I take my leave, offer my congratulations that your country has produced men of that type, who have given you an ideal which you so faithfully follow.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, for giving me this opportunity to speak to you, and once more to convey to you the cordial good wishes of my country.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS AT AIRPORT

Press release 415 dated July 10

Vice President Nixon:

Mr. Prime Minister, it is a very great honor for me to extend a welcome to you and members of

your party on the occasion of your visit to the United States.

As one who has visited your country on two occasions, I know the friendship that we have found in Pakistan whenever we go there among the people and among the officials of the Government. And I can assure you that when you travel through our country in the next 2 weeks you will find the same feeling of friendship and affection from the people of the United States for the people of Pakistan.

Our two countries have been firm friends and good allies, and we know that your visit, the conversations you will have with the President, the Secretary of State, and other officials of our Government will strengthen those ties of friendship which bind us together today.

And so we welcome you and we wish you well during the course of your visit here.

Prime Minister Suhrawardy:

Mr. Vice President, it is indeed a very great pleasure and an honor to be here amongst you on the invitation of your great President, President Eisenhower. I realize that it is not of the humble services which I may have rendered to my country or to the cause of peace for which I am here, but it is a recognition of the part which my country has played also in the cause of freedom and in the preservation of peace.

We are indeed proud, Mr. Vice President, that my country and your country are allies and that we are pursuing the same path of freedom. We hope that after some time we shall be able to take our proper place in the comity of nations as we develop further and as we continue to strengthen those bonds of friendship that exist between our two countries.

I am glad, sir, and I thank you for the very warm words of welcome that you have used in our behalf. I am sure that we have not been able to repay to you even in a small measure those kindnesses which we have received at the hands of your country.

And I bring to you from the 80 million people of Pakistan their warm greetings and their desire to further cement the friendship which exists between us. I hope that my stay here will further improve that relationship.

Before closing I wish to thank your country for the very generous contribution that it is making

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to the progress of my country as well as so many other countries of the world. That is all, Mr. Vice President. I am indeed glad to be here amongst you on such a beautiful and fine day which I hope will persist as long as I am here.

Vice President Nixon:

And we hope so too.

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

The Department of State announced on July 5 (press release 410) the members of the official party for the visit in Washington July 10-13 of

Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan. They are as follows:

Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan
Begum Akhtar Sulaiman, daughter of the Prime Minister
Syed Amjad Ali, Minister of Finance
Mohammed Ali, Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States, and Begum Ali
Akhter Husain, Secretary, Ministry of Defense
M. S. A. Baig, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
S. A. Hasnie, Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Aftab Ahmed Khan, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
Agha Shahi, Minister, Embassy of Pakistan
Maj. Gen. Haji Iftikhar Ahmed, Deputy Chief of Staff, Ministry of Defense
Majeed Malik, Principal Information Officer

Hungary: Our Continuing Responsibility

by James J. Wadsworth

Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations¹

I come to share with you today some of the thinking in the United States delegation to the United Nations with regard to the problem of Hungary.

There is no doubt but that I and every member of the United States delegation shares with you the indignation that everyone must feel who reads the report on Hungary just issued by the Special United Nations Committee.² This report is so clear, so calm in tone, but so devastating in its conclusions that it will have a profound effect not only today but in the weeks, months, and years ahead. Never has a United Nations document been as widely reported in the newspapers both of this country and abroad. The correspondents at the United Nations, who are used to dealing with the usual official reports, call this one a

"brilliant document"—"written for once so that people as well as governments can understand it."

In our own American Revolution the opening battle was characterized by a poet some years later as the "shot heard round the world." This United Nations report makes certain that the heroic fight for freedom in Budapest will resound 'round the world. The Hungarian peoples' plea for liberty and basic human rights will live to plague the Soviet rulers from now on in everything they do. The United Nations has served as a loudspeaker, utilizing all the channels of modern communication, to tell the story the Hungarian freedom fighters wrote with their blood. Never has a revolution been so completely documented or so widely reported in such a short span of time.

I know this report, together with the 11 resolutions passed by the United Nations, hasn't brought the Hungarian people out of bondage. Yet who will say that what the United Nations has done has not helped the cause of freedom in Hungary and throughout the world?

¹ Address made before the Assembly of Captive European Nations at New York, N.Y., on June 28 (U.S./U.N. press release 2696).

² For a Department announcement, a statement by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, and an excerpt from the report, see BULLETIN of July 8, 1957, p. 62.

It is generally conceded—and corroborated by the report—that the deportations by the Kadar regime were halted because of the spotlight thrown on them here at the United Nations.

The United Nations was helpful in sending emergency relief supplies last winter—medicines, food, and warm clothing.

The United Nations spearheaded and coordinated the efforts of many countries on behalf of the 175,000 refugees who fled from Hungary. All but about 30,000 of these have already found homes.

A Body Blow to Communism

It is generally conceded that the vote of 55 nations condemning the Soviet Union in words more outspoken and bitter than any ever used at the United Nations before has created a critical situation that has caused deep concern to the Kremlin policymakers. Many attribute the present attempts at "friendliness" on the part of some Soviet leaders to their desire to retrieve some of their lost prestige. But now there aren't many people left whom they can fool.

There is no doubt, in my mind, that the United Nations exposure of the part the Soviet Union has played in Hungary has dealt a body blow to communism throughout the world. Every nation now has proof, beyond any doubt, of Soviet ruthlessness. Every nation knows that what the Soviet Union can do to one country it can do to another. Your organization has often pointed that out. But now the United Nations has officially found the Soviets guilty of lying, cheating, cruelty, and oppression. You can well imagine the impact this report will have on United Nations delegates when they compare what the Soviets said last October and November with what the impartial committee of five has concluded after objectively sifting all the evidence.

Here are just a few of the open lies the Soviets can never live down:

On November 3: Mr. Szabo, the Hungarian delegate, told the Security Council: "The leaders of the Hungarian and Soviet armies met today at noon and both parties expressed their views on the technical questions of withdrawing the Soviet troops. . . . According to the Soviet proposal no more troops will cross the border until an agreement is reached."

In chapter V the impartial United Nations

Committee finds: "A survey of the movement of Soviet forces in Hungary during the period from 29 October to 4 November shows that, irrespective of the assurances given to Premier Nagy by Soviet political personalities, there existed a definite plan for the re-conquest and military subjugation of Hungary. This plan in fact was carried through fully. . . . It would seem most probable that the design of the second intervention had been worked out during the last days of October if not sooner."

Regarding the causes of the revolt, we heard Mr. Sobolev [Soviet representative to the United Nations] say repeatedly that there is an abundance of evidence to show that this situation in Hungary has come about partly as a result of the participation of the Western Powers, particularly the U.S.A., in subversive activities against the people's regime.

According to the impartial United Nations Committee: "What took place in Hungary in October and November 1956 was a spontaneous national uprising, due to long-standing grievances which had caused resentment among the people. . . . The thesis that the uprising was fomented by reactionary circles in Hungary and that it drew its strength from such circles and from western 'Imperialists' failed to survive the Committee's examination. From start to finish, the uprising was led by students, workers, soldiers and intellectuals, many of whom were Communists or former Communists."

And one more example: On November 16 Mr. Horvath of Hungary told the General Assembly: "In connection with the statement made by the United States Representative that young Hungarians were being deported to the Soviet Union, the Hungarian Delegation would like to make it clear that this is just another one of the unfounded slanderous allegations for which certain circles show an extreme partiality." Later the Soviet representatives branded the deportation reports again and again as "mendacious" and "slanderous."

Yet the impartial Committee of the United Nations cites several actual cases when Soviet commanders in Hungary admitted to delegations of workers that deportations had taken place. And the Committee sums up as follows: "The Committee has reached the conclusion that, since 4 November 1956, deportations of Hungarian citizens to the U.S.S.R. have taken place in considerable numbers, which cannot be accurately assessed,

but which run into thousands. . . . These deportations were designed to break the back of the revolution."

I could talk at great length on what the report reveals of Soviet treachery and utter disregard of human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the United Nations Charter; but everyone here today, I am sure, has read the report—and among you are some extremely eloquent writers and speakers who I hope will be writing and speaking about the report for many months to come.

So I will not dwell on the report itself as much as on what can be done to maximize the impact of this unique and historic document. The United Nations certainly has a further part to play in the Hungarian situation, but I would like to emphasize that in my opinion individuals and organizations also have a part to play. I would like to discuss with you what I think both opinion-forming groups can do and what the United Nations can realistically be expected to do.

First let me say that there is sometimes a tendency to turn everything over to the United Nations, forgetting that the United Nations is an organization of strictly limited power. It has no sovereignty; it cannot levy a tax; it cannot conscript a soldier. Behind General Assembly resolutions there is only one ultimate force—public opinion.

Furthermore, the United Nations was predicated on big-power unanimity. Although the General Assembly has grown in authority over the years and the veto has declined in importance, yet it is a fact that under the charter some actions require agreement among the five permanent members of the Security Council.

You hear it said, for example, that the United Nations should have sent a force into Hungary as it did in the Middle East. But obviously the situations were entirely different. In the Middle East a member state urgently asked for United Nations protection; the regime in power in Hungary barred the doors to even the Secretary-General. The only way a United Nations force could have operated in Hungary would have been to shoot its way in.

Future U.N. Action

But now what of future United Nations action? You know, of course, that the 24 sponsors of the resolution setting up the Committee on Hungary

met on Wednesday [June 26] to discuss this very subject. The consensus was that a General Assembly session should be held "as soon as is practicable." Just when that will be is a matter to be decided by the General Committee and the President of the Assembly in the light of consultations with all the members. I don't know what date will finally be fixed, but I do know there are some dangers in rushing into a premature meeting. As Ambassador Lodge said the other day, "The more you prepare for a meeting, the more you get out of it."

A very early meeting would have the advantage of dramatizing our interest in Hungary, but it would have some disadvantages as well. It will take time for governments to study the report fully and decide on appropriate next steps. Certainly the report itself is far stronger and more eloquent than a perfunctory resolution might be, if passed before nations have had an opportunity to decide on an effective course of action.

A later meeting, let us say early in September, would have the advantage of being attended by foreign ministers and other top-level representatives who would both contribute ideas to the meeting and would take back ideas from the meeting. By then world public opinion will have had time to crystallize and find expression in governmental policies. These in turn will be reflected in the discussions and actions at the United Nations.

But let me say emphatically that the United States has already put in a request for a meeting "as soon as possible." Last night I personally delivered a letter addressed to Prince Wan³ urging such a session. And I would like to quote one paragraph from that letter now.

The conclusions reached by the Special Committee undeniably confirm that the USSR has forcibly suppressed the legitimate efforts of the Hungarian people to achieve their liberty and national independence, and that the present Hungarian authorities have flagrantly violated the fundamental human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace with Hungary. The Committee's findings, together with current repressive measures and sentences, including the death penalty, against many Hungarians for participation in the events of last October and November, underscore the importance of further United Nations consideration of the situation in Hungary as soon as practicable.

³ Letter dated June 27 from Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, to Prince Wan Waithayakon, President of the 11th Session of the General Assembly (U.S./U.N. press release 2695).

Mobilizing the Moral Forces of the World

However, I would like to leave this thought with you. No matter when the Assembly meets, there is work for individuals and for organizations to do, in this country and in all other free countries. This work should be started now and pursued vigorously.

The Special Committee's report should be made known as widely as possible; it should be brought to the people of all countries for them to study and ponder. At least the summary chapter should be interpreted in all languages, discussed in study groups, and made a part of the thinking of the people and of their representatives. In this way the truth, with a thousand tongues, will eventually force the Soviet Union to modify its policy of repression not only in Hungary but in all the captive countries. As Secretary Dulles recently pointed out, there are great pressures for change within the Soviet orbit itself. In addition, international communism is in ideological difficulties and has lost many adherents because of the cruel performance of Soviet communism in Hungary. Now if the nations of the world can morally isolate the Soviet rulers, we may well ask if the historic forces of national unity and freedom will not ultimately prevail.

Another practical course of action which I personally would like to see your organization and other like-minded groups undertake is to mobilize the moral forces of the world against the reprisals which are being taken by the Kadar regime against the Hungarian people. The United Nations report makes a mockery of the charges leveled against the leaders of the revolt by the Communist dictatorships. The revolt is now proven to have been homegrown, so there could not possibly have been plotting with "fascist imperialists" or "foreign agents." The Hungarian Army refused to fight; there was no disloyalty to the state—only to a clique which had captured the state. Since, as the United Nations Committee finds, the present regime is in power only because of Soviet armed might, the only "traitors" are those who have turned their country over to a foreign power.

People within each free country—as well as governments—should raise their voices loudly against Kadar's political murder. It is not impossible that the swelling appeals from every corner of the globe could force even a Communist dic-

tator to stop the execution and forgo the reprisals, and even possibly to declare a general amnesty toward any and all who participated in the October movement.

And now my last suggestion. We may not be able to redress wrongs inside Hungary, but we can help the valiant Hungarians who are outside of Hungary. I refer to the 30,000 refugees from Communist tyranny who are still in camps waiting for permanent homes.

I hope that our own Congress will pass the pending legislation affecting refugees, which was requested by President Eisenhower. This would regularize the entry of the 32,000 who have already been admitted to this country under the President's emergency action last fall, and, in addition, it would authorize the admittance of an additional 68,000 escapees a year from all Communist countries. These bills would take care of all the remaining Hungarian refugees who fought so valiantly for freedom but whose faith in freedom must be dimming as they wait month after month for a place to call home.

You may be thinking that I am asking you to do work which the United States Government—and the United Nations—should be doing. But there is plenty for everyone to do—and no time to be lost. Since the Government represents all the people in their multitude of interests, we cannot always move as rapidly or as dramatically as many would wish. But our foreign-policy goals are simple and clear: peace, with freedom and justice. These are your goals too. We will achieve them if we move forward together.

As for the immediate future, I can foresee that the report of the Committee on Hungary will heighten the sense of responsibility felt by United Nations members toward the Hungarian people. I can foresee that the resolutions already passed, calling for free elections in Hungary, will be a standard to which all supporters of freedom can repair. And I can foresee that the condemnation of the Soviet Union will be a constant embarrassment to Moscow. I believe—as do Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower—that the price of continued oppression may become so great, in terms of world disapproval and loss of influence, that the Soviet Union will eventually have to come to terms with the people of Hungary—and with the people of the other captive countries in Eastern Europe whom you here today represent.

Certain Dwellings in Hungary To Be Denationalized

Press release 414 dated July 10

The authorities of the Hungarian People's Republic have published a law-decree (Law-Decree No. 28, Magyar Kozlony No. 46, April 21, 1957) and an accompanying ordinance (Ordinance No. 17/1957, Magyar Kozlony No. 46, April 21, 1957) which provide for the return to certain former owners of some residential dwellings, including apartments, which were nationalized under Hungarian Law-Decrees No. 25 of 1950 and No. 4 of 1952.

Applications for the denationalization must be made by eligible persons before August 31, 1957, and should be addressed directly to the executive committee of the municipal district, town district or district council, or town council with district rights, of the place where the property is located.

According to the terms of the law-decree, persons who may be deemed by the Hungarian authorities to have been "capitalists" or who left Hungary illegally are not eligible for the return of their dwellings. Only those residences which consist of a maximum of six dwelling rooms must be returned to the former owners.

U.S. Names Two New Members to Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Department of State announced on July 8 (press release 412) that President Eisenhower has approved the designation of Herman Phleger and David W. Peck as members, on the part of the United States, of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. They replace Francis Biddle and Edwin Dewitt Dickinson, whose terms have expired.

The members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration are designated by the governments of states parties to the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, 1907, for 6-year terms. Each such government is entitled to designate four persons "of known competency in questions of international law," so that the 45 states parties to the convention may establish a panel of 180 members. There are at present over 150 members. They may be called on to form tribunals for the arbitration of international disputes.

The members of the Permanent Court of Arbi-

tration also serve under the Statute of the International Court of Justice as "national groups" for nominating candidates for election as judges of the International Court of Justice. The members of the Court are elected by the concurrent action of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations. The national groups will perform the function of nomination this year, when five judges of the International Court of Justice are to be elected during the 12th session of the General Assembly for 9-year terms beginning February 5, 1958. Vacancies will be created by the expiration of the terms of office of five incumbent judges of the Court.

In making nominations on the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations each national group acts independently of its government. The Statute of the International Court of Justice recommends to each national group that before making nominations it "consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law."

Mr. Phleger served as Legal Adviser of the Department of State from February 2, 1953, to April 2, 1957. Justice Peck has been Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court of New York, First Judicial Department, since 1947. The other members of the U.S. national group on the Permanent Court of Arbitration are Adrian S. Fisher and Thomas K. Finletter.

Supreme Court Upholds Government Action in Girard Case

Following is the text of the Supreme Court's opinion of July 11 in the case of U.S. Army Specialist 3/c William S. Girard.

Japan and the United States became involved in a controversy whether the respondent Girard should be tried by a Japanese court for causing the death of a Japanese woman. The basis for the dispute between the two Governments fully appears in the affidavit of Robert Dechert, General Counsel of the Department of Defense,¹ an exhibit to a Government motion in the court below, and the joint statement of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Secretary of Defense Charles

¹ Not printed here.

E. Wilson,² printed as appendices to this opinion.

Girard, a Specialist Third Class in the United States Army, was engaged on January 30, 1957, with members of his cavalry regiment in a small unit exercise at Camp Weir range area, Japan. Japanese civilians were present in the area, retrieving expended cartridge cases. Girard and another Specialist Third Class were ordered to guard a machine gun and some items of clothing that had been left nearby. Girard had a grenade launcher on his rifle. He placed an expended 30-caliber cartridge case in the grenade launcher and projected it by firing a blank. The expended cartridge case penetrated the back of a Japanese woman gathering expended cartridge cases and caused her death.

The United States ultimately notified Japan that Girard would be delivered to the Japanese authorities for trial. Thereafter, Japan indicted him for causing death by wounding. Girard sought a writ of habeas corpus in the District Court for the District of Columbia. The writ was denied, but Girard was granted declaratory relief and an injunction against his delivery to the Japanese authorities. —F. Supp.—. The petitioners appealed to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and, without awaiting action by that court on the appeal, invoked the jurisdiction of this Court under 28 U. S. C. § 1254 (1). Girard filed a cross-petition for certiorari to review the denial of the writ of habeas corpus. We granted both petitions. Supreme Court Rule 20; 353 U. S.—.

A Security Treaty between Japan and the United States, signed September 8, 1951, was ratified by the Senate on March 20, 1952, and proclaimed by the President effective April 28, 1952. Article III of the Treaty authorized the making of Administrative Agreements between the two Governments concerning “[t]he conditions which shall govern the disposition of armed forces of the United States of America in and about Japan. . . .” Expressly acting under this provision, the two Nations, on February 28, 1952, signed an Administrative Agreement covering, among other matters, the jurisdiction of the United States over offenses committed in Japan by members of the United States armed forces, and providing that jurisdiction in any case might be waived by the United States. This Agreement became effective on the same date as the Security Treaty (April 28,

1952) and was considered by the Senate before consent was given to the Treaty.

Article XVII, paragraph 1 of the Administrative Agreement provided that upon the coming into effect of the “agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces,” signed June 19, 1951, the United States would conclude with Japan an agreement on criminal jurisdiction similar to the corresponding provisions of the NATO Agreement. The NATO Agreement became effective August 23, 1953, and the United States and Japan signed on September 29, 1953, effective October 29, 1953, a Protocol Agreement pursuant to the covenant in paragraph 1 of Article XVII.

Paragraph 3 of Article XVII as amended by the Protocol dealt with criminal offenses in violation of the laws of both Nations and provided

“3. In cases where the right to exercise jurisdiction is concurrent the following rules shall apply:

“(a) The military authorities of the United States shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over members of the United States armed forces or the civilian component in relation to

“(i) offenses solely against the property or security of the United States, or offenses solely against the person or property of another member of the United States armed forces or the civilian component or of a dependent;

“(ii) offenses arising out of any act or omission done in the performance of official duty.

“(b) In the case of any other offense the authorities of Japan shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction.

“(c) If the State having the primary right decides not to exercise jurisdiction, it shall notify the authorities of the other State as soon as practicable. The authorities of the State having the primary right shall give sympathetic consideration to a request from the authorities of the other State for a waiver of its right in cases where that other State considers such waiver to be of particular importance.”

Article XXVI of the Administrative Agreement established a Joint Committee of representatives of the United States and Japan to consult on all matters requiring mutual consultation regarding the implementation of the Agreement; and provided that if the Committee “. . . is unable

² For text, see BULLETIN of June 24, 1957, p. 1000.

to resolve any matter, it shall refer that matter to the respective governments for further consideration through appropriate channels."

In the light of the Senate's ratification of the Security Treaty after consideration of the Administrative Agreement, which had already been signed, and its subsequent ratification of the NATO Agreement, with knowledge of the commitment to Japan under the Administrative Agreement, we are satisfied that the approval of Article III of the Security Treaty authorized the making of the Administrative Agreement and the subsequent Protocol embodying the NATO Agreement provisions governing jurisdiction to try criminal offenses.

The United States claimed the right to try Girard upon the ground that his act, as certified by his commanding officer, was "done in the performance of official duty" and therefore the United States had primary jurisdiction. Japan insisted that it had proof that Girard's action was without the scope of his official duty and therefore that Japan had the primary right to try him.

The Joint Committee, after prolonged deliberations, was unable to agree. The issue was referred to higher authority which authorized the United States representatives on the Joint Committee to notify the appropriate Japanese authorities, in accordance with paragraph 3 (c) of the Protocol, that the United States had decided not to exercise, but to waive, whatever jurisdiction it might have in the case. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense decided that this determination should be carried out. The President confirmed their joint conclusion.

A sovereign nation has exclusive jurisdiction to punish offenses against its laws committed within its borders, unless it expressly or impliedly consents to surrender its jurisdiction. *Schooner Exchange v. M'Faddon*, 7 Cranch 116, 136. Japan's cession to the United States of jurisdiction to try American military personnel for conduct constituting an offense against the laws of both countries was conditioned by the covenant of Article XVII, section 3, paragraph (c) of the Protocol that

"... The authorities of the State having the primary right shall give sympathetic consideration to a request from the authorities of the other State for a waiver of its right in cases where the other State considers such waiver to be of particular importance."

The issue for our decision is therefore narrowed to the question whether, upon the record before us, the Constitution or legislation subsequent to the Security Treaty prohibited the carrying out of this provision authorized by the Treaty for waiver of the qualified jurisdiction granted by Japan. We find no constitutional or statutory barrier to the provision as applied here. In the absence of such encroachments, the wisdom of the arrangement is exclusively for the determination of the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The judgment of the District Court in No. 1103 is reversed, and its judgment in No. 1108 is affirmed.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

Views of Department of State on House Joint Resolution 16

House Joint Resolution 16 (the Bow resolution) provides "for the revision of the status-of-forces agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries." Following is the text of a letter from Under Secretary Herter to Representative Omar Burleson with an enclosed memorandum outlining the position of the Department of State with respect to this matter.

LETTER FROM UNDER SECRETARY HERTER¹

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 28, 1957.

The Honorable OMAR BURLESON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Security,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my understanding that, in the consideration by your committee of the so-called Bow resolution, no representative of this Department was heard on its position, even though such a representative was in the anteroom during the course of your deliberations on June 27.

¹ Reprinted from H. Rept. 678, 85th Cong., 1st sess.

Needless to say, we regret not having had an opportunity of giving you our views because of the very real impact of this resolution on our foreign relations.

I am enclosing a statement outlining the position of the Department with respect to this matter. I hope, in view of the circumstances, that you would be willing to have it incorporated as a part of the committee report so that no misunderstanding can arise as to our position.

With warmest personal regards.

Most sincerely,

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Acting Secretary.

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM

Memorandum.

Subject: Views of the Department of State in opposition to the Bow resolution.

When any foreign citizen in this country, including any soldier or sailor, is accused of a crime committed on United States soil, he is subject to United States laws and United States courts. Other countries follow the same rule. They enforce their own laws in their own territories and apply these laws to everybody, foreigners as well as their own people. This rule is not the result of any treaty. It follows from each country's national sovereignty.

Unless a government voluntarily chooses to surrender or limit its jurisdiction over visiting forces, those forces remain automatically subject to its jurisdiction. The Attorney General has repeatedly given his opinion that this conclusion is required by the principles of international law. In the brief being filed by the Department of Justice in the Supreme Court in the Girard case, it is stated that under the only accepted rule of international law: "... the territorial sovereign has plenary jurisdiction and there is no immunity for visiting troops except to the extent that the local sovereign expressly or impliedly agrees."

American troops and aircraft are not in Europe or other places abroad as a favor to our allies. If the defense of the United States were not involved, we would not send our Armed Forces overseas. Our forces are abroad because we know that we can get more total protection by combining our strength with that of other nations than by standing alone. They are there because we want to prevent war altogether—to stop it before it starts. And if war comes despite our best efforts to prevent it, these military forces are in the place where they can do the most good—where they can help to halt an enemy attack and to retaliate immediately.

The status of forces agreements, therefore, go to the very heart of American foreign policy. If American troops were not needed in Europe and elsewhere, these agreements would not be necessary. Instead, the troops

would be brought home. But we must recognize that our troops are abroad to protect our interests—that our worldwide series of defensive alliances are vital to world peace and the survival of freedom—and that we must work with our allies on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Unless we do, we may well have to give up foreign bases and positions all over the world which we deem vital for the defense of the United States.

In that way we would be acting in accordance with Communist demands that American forces everywhere go home. The Soviets and the Communist Chinese alike call for the dismantling of American overseas bases and the recall of the American forces from the other free-world countries. This theme was emphasized in recent Soviet notes attempting to intimidate our allies by referring to the "risks" they face by permitting United States "atomic bases" within their borders. Chou En-lai hailed the recent riots in Taiwan, growing out of an exercise of extraterritoriality by the United States, as the beginning of a "large scale movement against the United States."

It is necessary to face up to the facts. The Department in each and every negotiation of a status-of-forces agreement seeks optimum immunity from foreign criminal jurisdiction for the members of our Armed Forces, but even those nations most friendly to the United States and its objectives are unwilling to grant full extraterritorial rights, as demanded by the resolution. The Department had hoped to present the current situation in this regard—which cannot be discussed publicly without prejudice to our interests—to the committee in executive session. It can certainly be said, on the basis of our most recent experiences in the negotiation of status of forces agreements, that if we were to insist upon full extraterritorial rights for the members of our Armed Forces stationed abroad, we would be unable to station our forces abroad.

The status-of-forces agreements work well. The United States takes every precaution to insure that members of the Armed Forces accused of crimes abroad get a fair trial and so far it is believed that this effort has been uniformly successful. The Department of Defense informs us that there have been no cases arising under the NATO Status of Forces Treaty or similar agreements in which a United States serviceman has been given cruel or unusual punishment. Indeed, it has been our experience that, in general, United States servicemen tried in foreign courts have received more lenient sentences than they would have received in a United States civil court or a military court-martial.

The latest statistics available on the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by foreign tribunals over United States personnel cover the period from December 1, 1955, to November 30, 1956. Out of 14,394 offenses subject to foreign jurisdiction under the NATO and other status-of-forces agreements throughout the world, 9,614 or approximately 67 percent were surrendered to United States military tribunals; charges were dropped in an additional 330 cases. These cases cover a wide variety of offenses. Comparatively few are for serious crimes such as murder or rape. The vast majority are traffic offenses.

In this period, 4,437 cases were tried in foreign courts, but in only 286 cases was a sentence to confinement im-

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posed, and these sentences were suspended in all but 108 cases.

With respect to United States servicemen confined in foreign prisons, regulations require monthly visits to the prisons to determine whether they are being properly treated and to make sure prison conditions are not substandard. During the time a serviceman is serving a sentence, he may, by agreement of prison authorities, be furnished supplemental medical and dental service, clothing, extra food he may need and health and comfort items such as toilet articles, by the Armed Forces.

In addition, Public Law 777, enacted by the last session of Congress, provides for the payment by the military departments of counsel fees and court costs for American service personnel tried in foreign courts.

As noted above, one repeated criticism of these treaties and agreements is that they gave criminal jurisdiction over American servicemen to foreign governments. This criticism is based on the mistaken notion that, in the absence of such treaties or agreements, American forces abroad would automatically remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of their commanders. This is not true, whether or not they were acting in performance of their duty when they committed an alleged offense. The very opposite is true. Each foreign sovereign already had the right to exercise full jurisdiction for all types of offenses, if it chose to do so. These treaties and agreements modified this jurisdiction and gave American servicemen abroad special protection.

The foregoing is without regard to the constitutionality of the resolution. The Department is of the view that this resolution is plainly unconstitutional.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

85th Congress, 1st Session

Mutual Security Act of 1957. Hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the executive branch proposed draft bill to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954. Part III, June 3-7, 1957, 229 pp.; Part IV, June 10-14, 1957, 141 pp.; Part V, June 17-20, 1957, 353 pp.; Part VI, June 21-28, 1957, 377 pp.; Part VII, Appendix and Index, May 22-June 28, 1957, 63 pp.

Authorizing and Directing the Administrator of General Services To Donate to the Philippine Republic Certain Records Captured from Insurrectos During 1899-1903. Report to accompany S. 1141. S. Rept. 399, June 3, 1957. 5 pp.

Report of the Special Study Mission to Europe on Policy Toward the Satellite Nations of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted pursuant to H. Res. 20. H. Rept. 531, June 4, 1957. 25 pp.

William S. Girard Case. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Testimony of Department of Defense and Department of State on the case of U. S. Army Specialist 3d Class William S. Girard, involving the death of a Japanese woman on January 30, 1957. June 5, 1957. 33 pp.

The Mutual Security Act of 1957. Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to accompany S. 2130. S. Rept. 417, June 7, 1957. 64 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1957. Hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the mutual security program for fiscal year 1958. Part 1, May 22-June 5, 1957, 828 pp.; Part 2, June 7, 1957, 28 pp.

Report on Foreign Policy and Mutual Security, submitted by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs pursuant to H. Res. 29 (85th Cong.). H. Rept. 551, June 11, 1957, 84 pp.; hearings, October 9-November 28, 1956, 367 pp.

The Mutual Security Act of 1957. Minority views of Mr. Morse, together with supplementary views of Mr. Long, to accompany S. 2130. S. Rept. 417, part 2, June 12, 1957. 12 pp.

Special Committee To Study the Foreign Aid Program. Report to accompany S. Res. 141. S. Rept. 435, June 13, 1957. 2 pp.

Amending the Sockeye Salmon Fishery Act of 1947. Report to accompany H. R. 6587. H. Rept. 557, June 13, 1957. 5 pp.

Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Executive I, 85th Cong., 1st sess. Exec. Rept. 3, June 14, 1957. 28 pp.

Amending the North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954 in Order To Strengthen Enforcement Machinery To Control High Seas Fisheries Operations in Conjunction With Regulations of the Pacific Coast States and Canada. Report to accompany S. 2212. S. Rept. 439, June 14, 1957. 9 pp.

Supplementary Trade Agreements With Benelux Countries and U. K.

On June 27 the United States signed two agreements supplementary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, one with Belgium and the Netherlands, and one with the United Kingdom. Following is a Department announcement, together with the texts of the agreements, released on the day of the signing (press release 394), followed by a White House announcement and the text of a Presidential proclamation giving effect to the concessions (White House press release dated June 29).

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT, JUNE 27

On June 27 in Washington the United States signed two agreements supplementary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: one with Belgium (on behalf of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union) and the Netherlands, and one with the United Kingdom.

Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, signed the agreements for the United States. The other signers were: the Minister of the Embassy of Belgium, Georges Carlier; the Ambassador of the Netherlands, Dr. J. H. van Roijen; and the Minister (Commercial) in the British Embassy, I. P. Garraan, C. M. G.

The supplementary agreements provide for tariff concessions by the United States, designed to compensate the Benelux countries and the United Kingdom for the increase, on July 26, 1956,¹ in the United States rate of duty on certain linen toweling on which a concession had been made in 1947 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. An analysis of the new concessions made by the United States, which will be applied as part of the United States Schedule to the general agreement, is attached as annex I. Attached also, as annex II, are the English texts of the two agreements and of notes exchanged with the Embassies of Belgium and the Netherlands.

The agreement with the United Kingdom also provides, as an additional compensatory adjustment, that the United States will interpose no objection to the modification of a concession on salted or pickled pork made in 1947 by the United Kingdom to the United States.

In the case of the agreement with Belgium and the Netherlands, there were supplementary exchanges of notes, under which further consultations may be held if either party considers that the agreement is not achieving satisfactorily a compensatory adjustment.

The agreements provide also that, in the event the reduced rate of duty on linen toweling suspended by the United States last year should be restored, the parties to the agreements will consult promptly with a view to reaching a satisfactory adjustment. In the event a mutually satisfactory adjustment cannot be reached, the United States may withdraw the additional concessions in these agreements as may be appropriate.

The increase last year in the United States import duty on certain linen toweling was made pursuant to the escape-clause provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and under the terms of article XIX of the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade, and was taken to prevent serious injury to the domestic linen-toweling industry. This action resulted in an increase in the United States import duty on certain linen toweling from a rate of 10 percent ad valorem, which had been bound under the general agreement, to a rate of 40 percent ad valorem. The concession under the general agreement remains suspended while the higher rate is in effect. Imports into the United States from Belgium and the United Kingdom of linen toweling affected by this duty increase were \$465,000 and \$481,000, respectively, in the calendar year 1955.

Article XIX of the general agreement requires that the country taking action thereunder consult, at the request of those contracting parties having a substantial interest as exporters of the product affected, with a view to reaching agreement. It is desirable that any such agreement maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions in the general agreement. Belgium and the United Kingdom requested such consultations, and, in preparation therefor, formal notice of the intention of the U.S. Government to undertake negotiations with these countries was issued on March 18, 1957.² In accordance with this notice, public hearings were held by the Committee for Reciprocity Information on April 24, 1957, with respect to a list of products, made public with the notice, on which modifications of the U.S. duties might be considered during the negotiations. The Tariff Commission held hearings and reported to the President concerning peril points on the products on the list. Formal negotiations with both countries were opened at Washington on May 17, 1957. The Netherlands, as a member of the Benelux Customs Union, participated in the signature of the agreement reached with Belgium.

ANNEX I: ANALYSIS OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

The supplementary agreements signed today provide for reductions in United States rates of duty on six commodities, three of which are of principal interest to the United Kingdom, two of principal interest to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, and one of interest to both. The six commodities are: textile machinery for preparing flax

¹ BULLETIN of July 16, 1956, p. 115.

² *Ibid.*, Apr. 8, 1957, p. 581.

and other vegetable fibers except cotton or jute; tracing cloth; waterproof cloth; cotton imitation oriental rugs; artists' canvas of flax or other vegetable fibers except cotton; and certain books. Either the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union or the United Kingdom, or both, are the predominant suppliers of United States imports of each of these commodities.

These concessions were granted as compensation for the increase, effective July 26, 1956, of the United States rate of duty on linen toweling (Tariff paragraph 1010, Statistical class number 3287.400) from 10 percent to 40 percent ad valorem under the "escape clause" provisions of United States trade agreements legislation and of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Imports of linen toweling in 1955 amounted to \$481,000 from the United Kingdom and \$465,000 from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

Total United States imports of the items on which concessions were granted amounted in 1956 to about \$4 million, of which over 75 percent came from these countries. Each country shared in the total trade about equally.

Reductions in the rates of duty on these products amount to about 10 percent of the existing rates.

A table listing each item, identified by tariff paragraph and statistical class, on which the United States granted concessions is annexed. The table also shows for each of the concession items the present rate of duty, the reduced rates in two stages of reduction (the first stage to become effective not later than June 30, 1957, and the second after the first had been in effect a year), and the foreign value of total United States imports for consumption in 1955 and 1956.

Following are brief statements concerning the items on which concessions were granted:

Certain machinery for preparing vegetable fibers except cotton or jute (Par. 372)

The rate of duty on carding and other preparing, spinning, and twisting machinery and parts for vegetable fibers, except cotton or jute, was reduced from 10 percent to 9 percent ad valorem.

There is comparatively little equipment of this type produced in the United States. Total United States imports in 1956 amounted to \$748,000, of which \$424,000 came from the United Kingdom. The imported machinery is used principally for preparing flax fibers.

Tracing cloth (Par. 907)

The rate of duty on tracing cloth was reduced from 20 percent to 18 percent ad valorem. United States production of tracing cloth is estimated to be several times greater than imports. In 1956, imports were valued at \$663,000, all of which came from the United Kingdom. Although the use of tracing cloth in the United States has declined somewhat in recent years because of the substitution of cheaper materials, there is still considerable demand for the cloth where permanency of records is desired.

Waterproof cloth (Par. 907)

The rate of duty on waterproof cloth of cotton or other vegetable fiber, except if containing or coated with rubber, was reduced from 12½ percent to 11 percent ad valorem. Fabrics considered here are of a type generally used for waterproof purposes, such as cloth for raincoats, umbrellas and the like.

United States production of these cloths is many times as large as imports. Imported items consist

Items on which the United States granted tariff concessions in supplementary agreements with the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom covering compensation for "escape clause" action on linen toweling—Par. 1010: Rates of duty and United States imports for consumption, 1955 and 1956

Tariff Par.	1956 Stat. Class No.	Brief commodity description	Rate of duty			U.S. imports for consumption from all countries ¹	
			Present	Supplementary agreement		Foreign value	
				First stage	Second stage	1955	1956
372	7515. 450	Carding and other preparing, spinning, and twisting machinery and parts, for vegetable fibers except cotton or jute	<i>Percent ad valorem</i>			<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
			10	9½	9	757	748
907	3970. 000	Tracing cloth	20	19	18	683	663
907	3971. 100	Waterproof cloth of vegetable fiber (except if containing or coated with rubber)	12½	12	11	² 357	187
921	3224. 300	Cotton imitation oriental rugs	10	9½	9	1,965	1,732
1009 (c)	3274. 000	Artists' canvas of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton	15	14	13½	26	38
1410	9510. 520	Other books, not of bona fide foreign authorship, n. s. p. f.	10	9½	9	³ 346	³ 572

¹ Preliminary. Excludes products of the Republic of the Philippines, duty-free imports for Government use, and products of Communist-dominated countries which are not accorded the benefit of trade-agreement rates.

² Estimated imports of cotton gingham and cotton velveteens treated to make them water repellent have been excluded.

³ Excludes certain importations valued at not more than \$250 each, estimated at about one-third of the value reported above.

mainly of specialties, such as tarpaulins from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and sail cloth and poplins from the United Kingdom. Total imports in 1956 were valued at \$187,000, of which \$104,000 came from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and \$35,000 from the United Kingdom.

Cotton imitation oriental rugs (Par. 921)

The rate of duty on cotton imitation oriental rugs was reduced from 10 percent to 9 percent ad valorem. There is no production of rugs of this type in the United States; domestic consumption is supplied entirely by imports which in 1956 were valued at \$1,732,000. Imports from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in that year amounted to \$1,444,000 and imports from the Netherlands, to \$18,000.

Artists' canvas of vegetable fiber except cotton (Par. 1109 (c))

The rate of duty on artists' canvas of vegetable fiber except cotton was reduced from 15 percent to 13½ percent ad valorem. United States production of such canvas, principally from imported linen, is probably several times as large as imports. In 1956, of the total imports, valued at \$38,000, \$16,000 came from the United Kingdom and \$13,000 from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

Books, bound or unbound, n. s. p. f., not of bona fide foreign authorship (Par. 1410)

The rate of duty on books and parts of books dutiable under this classification was reduced from 10 percent to 9 percent ad valorem.

Imported under this category are chiefly books and catalogs by American authors on which the United States copyright has expired or on which none has been issued. United States production, on the other hand, consists chiefly of copyrighted books by American authors. The value of domestic production is many times the value of imports. In 1956, imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$326,000, those from Belgium at \$1,000 and those from the Netherlands at \$74,000; total imports were valued at \$572,000.

Increase in United Kingdom duty on salted or pickled pork

In addition to making the concessions set forth above, the United States has agreed that it will interpose no objection to a modification by the United Kingdom of a concession on "pork, salted or pickled, other than bacon and ham, not preserved in airtight containers", through substitution of a bound duty of 10 percent ad valorem for the present bound duty-free customs treatment.

Discussions looking toward the modification of this United Kingdom concession were begun at Geneva in 1956 pursuant to a finding of "special circumstances" made by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement under provisions of the Agreement permitting modification or withdrawal of concessions in such special circumstances.

United Kingdom imports from the United States of salted or pickled pork have been insignificant for some years because of import licensing.

ANNEX II: TEXTS OF AGREEMENTS

Agreement With Belgium and the Netherlands

AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

The Kingdom of Belgium, acting for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the one part, and the United States of America, on the other part;

Considering the reciprocal concessions and advantages for the promotion of trade provided for in their respective Schedules annexed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as the General Agreement);

Taking cognizance of Proclamation No. 3143, issued by the President of the United States of America on June 25, 1956, under Article XIX of the General Agreement, with respect to certain products described in item 1010 in Part I of Schedule XX to the said General Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "Schedule XX (Geneva—1947)"); and

Recognizing the desirability of maintaining the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions in the General Agreement;

Agree as follows:

On and after June 29, 1957 the United States of America shall apply to the products described in the attached Schedule treatment no less favorable than the treatment indicated therein, as though such treatment were provided for in the corresponding items in Part I of Schedule XX (Geneva—1947) and subject to the provisions of the Schedule attached hereto and of the General Agreement, with the understanding that as soon as practicable such treatment will be specifically included in Schedule XX (Geneva—1947).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this agreement.

DONE at Washington, in triplicate, in the English and French languages, both texts authentic except as otherwise specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, this 27th day of June 1957.

For the Kingdom of Belgium, on behalf of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union:

G. CARLIER

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

J. H. VAN ROIJEN

For the United States of America:

THORSTEN V. KALIJARVI

July 29, 1957

SCHEDULE

This Schedule is authentic only in the English language

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Descriptions of Products	Rates of Duty	
		A	B
372	Textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for: Machinery for manufacturing or processing vegetable fibers other than cotton or jute prior to the making of fabrics or crocheted, knit, woven, or felt articles not made from fabrics (except beaming, slashing, warping, or winding machinery or combinations thereof, and except bleaching, printing, dyeing, or finishing machinery).	9½% ad val.	9% ad val.
907	Tracing cloth	19% ad val.	18% ad val.
907	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, but not in part of india rubber	12% ad val.	11% ad val.
921	All other floor coverings, including carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton: Imitation oriental rugs	9½% ad val.	9% ad val.
1009 (c)	Woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, filled, coated, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas	14% ad val.	13½% ad val.
1410	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, all the foregoing not specially provided for, if other than of bona fide foreign authorship (not including diaries, music in books, pamphlets, prayer books, sheets or printed pages of prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather, or tourist literature containing geographic, historical, hotel, timetable, travel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States)	9½% ad val.	9% ad val.

General Notes

1. In the event that the action taken by the President of the United States of America, by proclamation No. 3143 of June 25, 1956, is modified or terminated so as to result in lower rates of duty for any of the products described in item 1010 in Part I of Schedule XX (Geneva—1947) with respect to which the said action of June 25, 1956 was taken, the Government of the United States of America will consult promptly with the Government of the United Kingdom regarding any appropriate measures to be taken with respect to the concessions in this Schedule. If agreement is not reached, the Government of the United States of America, on 90 days' written notice to the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the General Agreement, may increase rates provided for in this Schedule to such an extent as may be appropriate in the circumstances but in no case to a rate higher than the rate provided for the product involved in Schedule XX (Geneva—1947) on the date of the signature of this Agreement.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, to the pertinent provisions of the said General Agreement, and to the provisions of section 350(a) (3) (C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as now amended, the rates specified in the rate-columns in this Schedule will become effective as follows:

(a) Rates in column A will become initially effective on June 29, 1957, and rates in column B will become initially effective in each case upon the expiration of a full period of one year after the related rate in column A became initially effective.

(b) For the purposes of subparagraph (a) above, the phrase "full period of one year" means a period or

periods aggregating one year exclusive of the time, after a rate becomes initially effective, when, by reason of legislation of the United States or action thereunder, a higher rate of duty is being applied.

Agreement With United Kingdom

AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as the United Kingdom) and the United States of America;

Considering the reciprocal concessions and advantages for the promotion of trade provided for in their respective Schedules annexed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as the General Agreement);

Taking cognizance of Proclamation No. 3143, issued by the President of the United States of America on June 25, 1956, under Article XIX of the General Agreement, with respect to certain products described in item 1010 in Part I of Schedule XX to the said General Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "Schedule XX (Geneva—1947)"); and

Recognizing the desirability of maintaining the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions in the General Agreement;

Agree as follows:

As complete compensatory adjustment for such action of June 25, 1956, the United States of America:

(a) On and after June 29, 1957, shall apply to the products described in the attached Schedule treatment

no less favorable than the treatment indicated therein, as though such treatment were provided for in the corresponding items in Part I of Schedule XX (Geneva—1947) and subject to the provisions of the Schedule attached hereto and of the General Agreement, with the understanding that as soon as practicable such treatment will be specifically included in Schedule XX (Geneva—1947), and

(b) Shall interpose no objection to the proposed action by the United Kingdom, under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement, to modify the concession on "pork, salted or pickled, other than bacon and ham, not preserved in airtight containers," provided for in the last

item on page 12 of Part I of Section A of Schedule XIX to the General Agreement (Geneva—1947), from "Free" to "10%" ad valorem.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this agreement.

DONE at Washington, in duplicate, this 27th day of June 1957.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

PETER GARRAN

For the United States of America:

THORSTEN V. KALLJARVI

SCHEDULE

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Descriptions of Products	Rates of Duty	
		A	B
372	Textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for: Machinery for manufacturing or processing vegetable fibers other than cotton or jute prior to the making of fabrics or crocheted, knit, woven, or felt articles not made from fabrics (except beaming, slashing, warping, or winding machinery or combinations thereof, and except bleaching, printing, dyeing, or finishing machinery)	9½% ad val. 19% ad val.	9% ad val. 18% ad val.
907	Tracing cloth	12% ad val.	11% ad. val.
907	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, but not in part of india rubber	9½% ad val.	9% ad val.
921	All other floor coverings, including carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton: Imitation oriental rugs	14% ad val.	13½% ad val.
1009 (c)	Woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, filled, coated, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas	9½% ad val.	9% ad val.
1410	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, all the foregoing not specially provided for, if other than of bona fide foreign authorship (not including diaries, music in books, pamphlets, prayer books, sheets or printed pages of prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather, or tourist literature containing geographic, historical, hotel, timetable, travel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States)	9½% ad val.	9% ad val.

General Notes

1. In the event that the action taken by the President of the United States of America, by proclamation No. 3143 of June 25, 1956, is modified or terminated so as to result in lower rates of duty for any of the products described in item 1010 in part I of Schedule XX (Geneva—1947) with respect to which the said action of June 25, 1956 was taken, the Government of the United States of America will consult promptly with the Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium (on behalf of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union) and of the Kingdom of the Netherlands regarding any appropriate measures to be taken with respect to the concessions in this Schedule. If agreement is not reached, the Government of the United States of America, on 90 days' written notice to the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the General Agreement, may increase rates provided for in this Schedule to such extent as may be appropriate in the circumstances but in no case to a rate higher than the

rate provided for the product involved in Schedule XX (Geneva—1947) on the date of the signature of this agreement.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, to the pertinent provisions of the said General Agreement, and to the provisions of Section 350(a) (3) (C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as now amended, the rates specified in the rate-columns in this Schedule will become effective as follows:

(a) Rates in column A will become initially effective on June 29, 1957, and rates in column B will become initially effective in each case upon the expiration of a full period of one year after the related rate in column A became initially effective.

(b) For the purposes of subparagraph (a) above, the phrase "full period of one year" means a period or periods aggregating one year exclusive of the time, after a rate becomes initially effective, when, by reason of legislation of the United States or action thereunder, a higher rate of duty is being applied.

Supplementary Exchanges of Notes With Belgium and the Netherlands

Translation

JUNE 27, 1957

SIR: I have the honor to refer to the agreement signed today on behalf of the Kingdom of Belgium, acting for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the one hand, and the United States of America, on the other hand, whereby the United States has agreed to include in Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade specified tariff concessions as compensation for the increase in the United States duty on certain linen toweling.

The Government of Belgium understands that if it should appear to either party that the above-mentioned agreement is not achieving satisfactorily a compensatory adjustment for the action taken by the United States as regards such linen toweling, it is agreed that on the proposal of either party further consultation, under Article XXII of the General Agreement, would be appropriate.

If the above is in accord with the understanding of your Government, I should appreciate receiving your confirmation of this fact.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Ambassador

G. CARLIER

Georges Carlier

*Counselor of Embassy,
Minister of Belgium*

His Excellency

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Secretary of State,

*Department of State,
Washington, D. C.*

JUNE 27, 1957

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to the agreement signed today on behalf of the United States of America, on the one hand, and the Kingdom of Belgium, acting for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the other hand, whereby the United States has agreed to include in Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade specified tariff concessions as compensation for the increase in the United States duty on certain linen toweling, and to your note of today's date setting forth as follows your Government's understanding in connection with that agreement:

"The Government of Belgium understands that if it should appear to either party that the above-mentioned agreement is not achieving satisfactorily a compensatory adjustment for the action taken by the United States as regards such linen toweling, it is agreed that on the proposal of either party further consultation, under Article XXII of the General Agreement, would be appropriate."

The understanding of your Government as set forth above is in accord with the understanding of my Government.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

THORSTEN V. KALLJARVI

His Excellency,

BARON SILVERCRUYS,

Ambassador of Belgium.

JUNE 27, 1957

SIR: I have the honor to refer to the agreement signed today on behalf of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium, acting for the Belgian Luxembourg Economic Union, on the one hand, and the United States of America on the other hand, whereby the United States has agreed to include in Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade specified tariff concessions as compensation for the increase in the United States duty on certain linen toweling.

The Government of the Netherlands understands that if it should appear to either party that the above-mentioned agreement is not achieving satisfactorily a compensatory adjustment for the action taken by the United States as regards such linen toweling, it is agreed that on the proposal of either party further consultation, under Article XXII of the General Agreement, would be appropriate.

If the above is in accord with the understanding of your Government, I should appreciate receiving your confirmation of this fact.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

J. H. VAN ROIJEN

The Honorable

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

*Department of State
Washington, D.C.*

JUNE 27, 1957

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to the agreement signed today on behalf of the United States of America, on the one hand, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium, acting for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, on the other hand, whereby the United States has agreed to include in Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade specified tariff concessions as compensation for the increase in the United States duty on certain linen toweling, and to your note of today's date setting forth as follows your Government's understanding in connection with that agreement:

"The Government of the Netherlands understands that

if it should appear to either party that the above-mentioned agreement is not achieving satisfactorily a compensatory adjustment for the action taken by the United States as regards such linen toweling, it is agreed that on the proposal of either party further consultation, under Article XXII of the General Agreement, would be appropriate."

The understanding of your Government as set forth above is in accord with the understanding of my Government.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:
THORSTEN V. KALLJÄRV

His Excellency,

Dr. J. H. VAN ROIJEN,
Ambassador of the Netherlands.

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT, JUNE 29

The President has issued a proclamation giving effect to two trade agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and signed at Washington on June 27, 1957. One agreement was with Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg; the other, with the United Kingdom.

These agreements provide for certain tariff concessions by the United States as a compensatory adjustment for the 1956 increase in United States duties on certain toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie. To remedy a serious injury to domestic producers of such toweling, the President increased the applicable ad valorem duty from 10 to 40 percent. That action was taken in his proclamation of June 25, 1956, pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The proclamation reduces the duties applicable to textile machinery, to books by American authors, to tracing cloth, and to certain nonrubber waterproof cloth, cotton rugs, and artists' canvas. The reductions prescribed are within the current authority of the President under the Trade Agreements Act to reduce duties, over two annual stages, by 10 percent of the rates existing on January 1, 1955. Under the agreements and the proclamation, the first stage of the reductions becomes effective June 29, 1957, and the second stage will become effective a year later subject to certain statutory qualifications.

PROCLAMATION 3191¹

CARRYING OUT SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO COMPENSATE FOR ESCAPE CLAUSE ACTION OF CERTAIN TOWELING

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as then amended (48 Stat. (pt. 1) 943, ch. 474, 57 Stat. (pt. 1) 125, ch. 118, 59 Stat. (pt. 1) 410, ch. 269), the President on October 30, 1947, entered into a trade agreement with certain foreign countries, which trade agreement consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "the General Agreement"), including a Schedule of United States Concessions (hereinafter referred to as "Schedule XX (Geneva-1947)"), and the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement, together with a Final Act (61 Stat. (pts. 5 and 6) A7, A11, and A2051);

2. WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. (pt. 2) 1103), the President proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States of America and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States of America as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out the said trade agreement specified in the first recital of this proclamation on and after January 1, 1948, which proclamation has been supplemented by the other proclamations listed in the third recital of Proclamation No. 3140 of June 13, 1956 (3 CFR, 1956 Supp., p. 24), by the said proclamation of June 13, 1956, by Proclamation No. 3143 of June 25, 1956 (3 CFR, 1956 Supp., p. 33), by Proclamation No. 3146, of June 29, 1956 (3 CFR, 1956 Supp., p. 35), by Proclamation No. 3160 of September 28, 1956 (3 CFR, 1956 Supp., p. 44), by Proclamation No. 3184 of May 16, 1957 (22 F. R. 3531), and by Proclamation No. 3190 of June 28, 1957 (22 F. R. 4705);

3. WHEREAS, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in him by the said section 350, as now amended (48 Stat. (pt. 1) 943, ch. 474, 57 Stat. (pt. 1) 125, ch. 118, 59 Stat. (pt. 1) 410, ch. 269, 63 Stat. (pt. 1) 698, ch. 585, 69 Stat. 162, ch. 169), and by section 7 (c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 74, ch. 141), and in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement, the President, by the said proclamation of June 25, 1956, proclaimed the withdrawal of the duty concession granted by the United States with respect to certain products (toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie) described in item 1010 in Part I of Schedule XX (Geneva-1947), effective after the close of business July 25, 1956;

4. WHEREAS the said Article XIX of the General Agreement provides for consultation with those other contracting parties, having a substantial interest as exporters of products with respect to which action has been taken under that Article, with a view to agreement being reached among all interested contracting parties;

¹ 22 Fed. Reg. 4708.

5. WHEREAS I have found as a fact that, under the circumstances recited above, existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States of America, or of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which last three countries are the contracting parties to the General Agreement having a substantial interest as exporters, are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States of America;

6. WHEREAS, pursuant to section 3 (a) of the said Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 72, ch. 141), I transmitted to the United States Tariff Commission for investigation and report a list of all articles imported into the United States of America to be considered for possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or continuance of existing customs or excise treatment in the trade agreement negotiations with the governments of the foreign countries referred to in the fifth recital of this proclamation, and the Tariff Commission made an investigation in accordance with section 3 of the said Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and thereafter reported to me its determinations made pursuant to the said section within the time period specified therein;

7. WHEREAS reasonable public notice of the intention to conduct trade agreement negotiations with the foreign countries specified in the fifth recital of this proclamation was given, the views presented by persons interested in such negotiations were received and considered, and information and advice with respect to such negotiations was sought and obtained from the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense, and from other sources;

8. WHEREAS, the period for the exercise of the authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements under the said section 350, as now amended, having been extended by section 2 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 162, ch. 169) from June 12, 1955, until the close of June 30, 1958, as a result of the findings set forth in the fifth recital of this proclamation and for the purpose of restoring the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions in the General Agreement by the addition thereto of further concessions, I entered into the following two trade agreements, each through my duly authorized representative, copies of both of which agreements are annexed to this proclamation: (a) on June 27, 1957, a trade agreement consisting of the Agreement between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the United States of America supplementary to the General Agreement, dated June 27, 1957, including a schedule, which trade agreement is authentic in the English and French languages as indicated therein, and (b) on June 27, 1957, a trade agreement consisting of the Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America supplementary to the General Agreement, dated June 27, 1957, including a schedule, which trade agreement is authentic in the English language;

9. WHEREAS the agreements supplementary to the General Agreement, specified in the eighth recital of this

proclamation, both provide that the treatment provided for in the schedules annexed thereto shall be applied by the United States of America on and after June 29, 1957;

10. WHEREAS in the case of any modification of an existing duty proclaimed in this proclamation which reflects a decrease in duty exceeding the limitation specified in subsection (a) (2) (D) or (a) (3) (B) of the said section 350, as now amended, I have made the determinations provided for in subsection (a) (3) (D) of that section that such decreases will simplify the computation of the amount of duty imposed with respect to the articles concerned; and

11. WHEREAS I find that the compensatory modifications provided for in the trade agreements supplementary to the General Agreement, specified in the eighth recital of this proclamation, constitute appropriate action toward maintaining the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions in the General Agreement, that the purpose set forth in the said section 350, as now amended, will be promoted by such compensatory modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions and continuance of existing customs or excise treatment as are set forth and provided for in the said supplementary agreements, and that such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles as are hereinafter proclaimed in this proclamation will be required or appropriate, on and after the dates hereinafter specified, to carry out the said trade agreements supplementary to the General Agreement:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including the said section 350, as now amended, to the end that the General Agreement and the trade agreements supplementary to the General Agreement, specified in the eighth recital of this proclamation may be carried out, do proclaim that such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States of America and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as are specified and provided for in the said trade agreements, including the schedules annexed thereto, shall, subject to the provisions of the said trade agreements, be applied as though such modifications and continuance were specified and provided for in Part I of Schedule XX (Geneva-1947), as follows:

(1) The rates of duty specified in column A at the right of the respective descriptions of products in the said schedules annexed to the said trade agreements supplementary to the General Agreement, on and after June 29, 1957,

(2) The rates of duty specified in column B at the right of the said respective descriptions of products, on and after the date or dates determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the General Notes at the end of the schedules annexed to the said trade agreements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 29th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred [SEAL] and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-first.



By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

Sale of Long Staple Cotton From National Stockpile

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House press release dated July 10

I have today approved H. J. Res. 172, legislation to authorize the sale of 50,000 bales of long staple cotton which were produced in the United States and heretofore bought for the national stockpile, but which are no longer needed for stockpile purposes. The disposal authorized is not in accord with the procedures established by Congress for the disposal of stockpile items. In approving this legislation, I wish to make two points clear.

First, in approving this departure from statutory procedures, I am convinced that there will be no adverse effects on nations which traditionally have supplied long staple cotton to the United States. During the present crop year those nations have not used the import quotas available to them, and there is no evidence that they will make full use of such quotas by sales in the United States before the close of the present crop year on July 31. Furthermore, all of the cotton sold under this legislation will be sold at the domestic price. This will mean that there will be no price advantage to any which may be acquired for export. Authority for the sale of this cotton will have a beneficial effect upon American producers and users. Domestic long staple cotton is needed in the American market now. Approval of this legislation makes it possible to meet this need in the interim period before the new crop becomes available in the late fall.

Second, I do not look upon this legislation as a precedent for similar actions in the future. I believe that this is an isolated instance and that it

represents no jeopardy to the established national policy of releasing in an orderly manner materials no longer needed for the stockpile. The United States has no intention of using stockpile inventories to influence world market conditions. The progress of this legislation through the Congress coincided with announcement that long staple cotton was no longer considered a strategic and critical material and that a plan for liquidation of the entire stockpile would be announced and submitted to the Congress for approval. That plan is required by law to have due regard to the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets. The sale of the 50,000 bales under this legislation will be credited against the first year's releases under that plan.

Committee To Investigate Crude Oil Imports

White House press release dated June 26

The President announced on June 26 that he has established a special Cabinet committee to make an investigation on his behalf to determine the facts as to whether crude oil is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security.

The Cabinet committee consists of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Labor. This committee for convenience will be known as the Special Committee To Investigate Crude Oil Imports and has been asked to make an investigation and report its findings and recommendations at the earliest practicable date. The Secretary of Commerce will be its chairman, and the first meeting of the committee will be held this week.

In establishing the committee, the President asked it to view the national security in its broadest terms and to seek to balance such general factors as our long-term requirements for crude oil, the military, economic, and diplomatic considerations involved in obtaining crude oil from various foreign areas, the maintenance of a dynamic domestic industry that will meet national needs in peace or war, and any special significance of imports in different regions of the country.

On April 23, 1957, Gordon Gray, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, advised the President, pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, that he had reason to believe that crude oil is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security. On April 25, 1957, the President indicated by memorandum to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization that, on the basis of presently available information, he agreed that there is reason for the belief that crude oil is being imported in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security and that he would cause an investigation to be made to determine the facts.

At the same time the President requested that the Director of ODM examine into the possibility that oil imports might effectively be limited by individual voluntary action of the importing companies. Mr. Gray has been actively exploring this possibility for the last several weeks. He has not yet completed his investigation.

President Requests Investigation of Almond Imports

White House press release dated June 27

The President on June 27 requested the U.S. Tariff Commission to make an immediate investigation of the effects of imports of shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds on the domestic price-support program for shelled or prepared almonds and on the amount of products processed in the United States from shelled or prepared almonds. The President's action was taken in response to a recommendation from the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission's investigation will be made pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

President's Letter to Edgar B. Brossard, Chairman of Tariff Commission

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that there is reason to believe that shelled almonds and blanched, roasted or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render

or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the Department's marketing order program under Federal Marketing Order No. 9, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestically produced almonds. A copy of the Secretary's letter is enclosed.

The United States Tariff Commission is requested to make an immediate investigation under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to determine the need for restricting imports of these articles.

The Commission's findings should be completed as soon as practicable.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Extension of Tariff Quota on Clover Seed Imports

White House Announcement

White House press release dated June 25

The President on June 24 issued a proclamation extending in modified form the tariff quota on imports of alsike clover seed. In accepting a recommendation of the U.S. Tariff Commission that the existing tariff quota be extended after June 30, 1957, the President ordered a 2-year extension and increased from 2.5 million to 3 million pounds the annual imports on which the duty will be 2 cents per pound. Annual imports in excess of that amount will be dutiable at 6 cents per pound.

On June 30, 1954,¹ the President established a 1-year quota with a 2-cent rate applicable to the first 1.5 million pounds of alsike clover seed and with the 6-cent rate in effect for annual imports over that amount. In 1955 the President extended the tariff quota for 2 years, setting the break point for the higher rate at 2.5 million pounds.² On March 14, 1957, the President requested the Tariff Commission to determine whether a further extension of the tariff quota would be necessary.³ On May 8, 1957, the Commission recommended an extension of the 2.5 million pound tariff quota.⁴

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 2, 1954, p. 167.

² *Ibid.*, July 18, 1955, p. 117.

³ *Ibid.*, Apr. 8, 1957, p. 584.

⁴ Copies of the Commission's report may be obtained from the U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

Proclamation 3187 ⁵

FURTHER MODIFICATION OF THE TRADE-AGREEMENT CONCESSION ON ALSIKE CLOVER SEED

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and by section 7 (c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, on June 30, 1954, I issued Proclamation No. 3059 (3 CFR, 1954 Supp. 26-27) modifying item 763 of Part I of Schedule XX (original) annexed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and on June 29, 1955, I further modified the said item 763 by Proclamation No. 3100 (3 CFR, 1955 Supp. 32-33) so as to provide that not more than 2,500,000 pounds of alsike clover seed described in the said item 763 entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during each 12-month period beginning July 1 in the years 1955 and 1956 should be dutiable at 2 cents per pound and that any such seed not subject to the rate of 2 cents per pound should be dutiable at 6 cents per pound; and

2. WHEREAS section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, provides that the modification of a trade-agreement concession pursuant to such section 7 shall be for such time as is necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury to the domestic industry concerned; and

3. WHEREAS the said further modification of the said item 763 for the period of two years ending June 30, 1957, was made with a view to a later determination of the need for continuing the said further modification beyond June 30, 1957; and

4. WHEREAS, on March 14, 1957, I requested the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation under paragraph 2 of Executive Order No. 10401 of October 14, 1952 (3 CFR, 1952 Supp. 105-6), to determine whether and to what extent the tariff quota on imports of alsike clover seed established by the said further modification will remain necessary after June 30, 1957; and

5. WHEREAS, on May 7, 1957, the United States Tariff Commission reported to me that as a result of the investigation made pursuant to my request referred to in the second recital of this proclamation the Commission has found that the continuation beyond June 30, 1957, of the modification of the trade-agreement concession on alsike clover seed as set forth in Proclamation No. 3100, referred to in the first recital of this proclamation, will remain necessary in order to prevent serious injury to the domestic industry concerned; and

6. WHEREAS section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorizes the President to proclaim such modification of existing duties and such additional import restrictions as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into under the said section 350; and

7. WHEREAS I find that the further modification of the concession granted in the said General Agreement with respect to alsike clover seed described in the said item 763 to permit the application to such seed of the

⁵ 22 Fed. Reg. 4593.

duty treatment hereinafter proclaimed is necessary to prevent serious injury to the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive product, and that upon such further modification of the said concession it will be appropriate to carry out the said General Agreement to apply to alsike clover seed the duty treatment hereinafter proclaimed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and by section 7 (c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of the said General Agreement, do proclaim—

(a) That the provision in the said item 763 with respect to alsike clover seed shall be further modified during the period July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959, both dates inclusive, to read as follows:

Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph	Description of products	Rate of duty (cents per pound)
763	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds:	
	Alsike clover	2
	Provided, That not more than 3,000,000 pounds of alsike clover seed entered during each 12-month period beginning July 1 in 1957 and 1958 shall be dutiable at 2 cents per pound. Any such seed entered during any such period and not subject to the rate of 2 cents per pound shall be dutiable at	6

(b) That during the period July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1959, both dates inclusive, alsike clover seed described in the said item 763, as modified by paragraph (a), above, shall be subject to the duties specified in the said item 763 as so modified.

Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947, as amended and supplemented, is modified accordingly during the period July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959, both dates inclusive.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-first.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

By the President:
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State

July 29, 1957

Development of International Travel in the Western Hemisphere

MEETING OF PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-15, 1957

by H. H. Kelly

Vigorous plans for the continued development of international travel in the Western Hemisphere were made by representatives of seven American Republics at a meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, held at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., May 10-15, 1957. The session was the first held by the Committee since the 6th Inter-American Travel Congress in Costa Rica in April 1956¹ and brought to the operational level many of the policy decisions made at that meeting.

The Committee is composed of officials of seven countries—Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States—and all of these were represented at the meeting. In addition, observers were present from the Governments of Brazil and Chile, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, together with numerous private organizations interested in the field of travel.

Statistics on Inter-American Travel

As a new attack upon the problem of obtaining more complete and accurate statistics on travel to

• Mr. Kelly, author of the above article, is director of the International Travel Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, and was the U.S. representative to the meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses.

and from Latin American countries, a plan of basic investigation developed by the Inter-American Statistical Institute at the request of the Committee was approved. Under this plan the Institute would employ two statisticians for a period of several months to assemble and analyze the best existing data from the 21 American Republics, set up a minimum program for the compilation of uniform travel statistics in each country, and prepare a report which can be acted upon at the 7th Travel Congress next year. The cost of the project was estimated at \$15,000, and the necessary funds will be sought from governments and private enterprise. Among the organizations specifically mentioned as being potential participants in the project were the International Air Transport Association, the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, the International Road Federation, the Inter-American Hotel Association, the American Merchant Marine Institute, and the American Society of Travel Agents. Organization of the project was placed in the hands of the president of the Executive Committee, Eduardo Dibos of Peru, and the executive secretary, Dr. Francisco Hernandez of the Pan American Union.

Coordination With World Organization

An invitation from the International Union of Official Travel Organizations to have the Inter-American Travel Congresses act as a regional commission of the world organization was accepted. The necessary formalities to establish an effective

¹ BULLETIN of June 18, 1956, p. 1029.

working relationship between the two bodies will be undertaken promptly so that the Inter-American group can participate officially in the next annual meeting of IUOTO, to be held in the United States in November 1957. This action is similar to that taken by the Pacific Area Travel Association in February of this year and insures close coordination between the world organization and these two important regional groups.

Documentation Required of Travelers

Appreciative note was taken of a new report prepared by the secretariat itemizing the current requirements of American Governments as to passports, visas, vaccination certificates, and other personal documentation for travelers. This report was a notable example of the extensive background material prepared for this Committee meeting. An interesting summary of the downward trend in the redtape formalities showed the efforts of many countries to facilitate the entry of tourists. As a striking example, the requirements applicable to U.S. tourists were revealed to have changed as follows between 1948 and 1957: number of countries requiring passports and visas, from 10 to 3; acceptance of passport without visa, from 4 to 6; issuance of tourist or landing card by transportation companies or upon arrival, from 6 to 8; requirements of police certificate, from 11 to 3.

The Committee again urged ratification by all countries of the 1954 United Nations conventions on simplified customs formalities for tourists' personal effects and tourists' automobiles.² Documentation provided for the meeting included a useful summary of the current customs requirements in Latin American countries and a report showing that thus far the United States is the only country in the Western Hemisphere to ratify the 1954 U.N. conventions.

Numerous tasks were assigned to the secretariat in preparation for the next Travel Congress. Among these were studies on currency restrictions imposed upon travelers in certain countries, direct taxes which militate against travel, hotel development, supplementary lodging facilities, and collective advertising programs.

Manual on Minimum Sanitation Standards

Satisfaction was expressed at the recent estab-

² S. Execs. A and B, 84th Cong., 2d sess.

lishment by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of a committee of experts to prepare a manual on minimum standards of sanitation for hotels and restaurants. A similar expression of appreciation was given to the recent successful inauguration of a prize essay contest on the subject of "Freedom of International Travel," funds for which have been provided by four leading U.S. associations.

A formal invitation was received from the Government of Uruguay to hold the 7th Inter-American Travel Congress at Montevideo during the first 2 weeks of March 1958 and was accepted. The Committee also decided to hold its next meeting at Habana, Cuba, probably in the early autumn of this year. The four technical commissions of the Congresses were requested to hold their next meetings before the end of 1957, using the decisions of the Executive Committee as the basis of their work.

A special feature of the meeting was an industry roundtable session, at which officials of many leading U.S. associations and enterprises participated. These industry spokesmen emphasized the growing importance of travel in the modern economy from the point of view of air and steamship lines, automobile clubs, highway interests, travel agents, mapmaking enterprises, travel promotion organizations, and others. A special report will be issued subsequently by the secretariat containing the many interesting papers presented to this special session.

U.S. Representative on ECOSOC Confirmed by Senate

The Senate on July 3 confirmed Neil H. Jacoby to be representative of the United States on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. (For biographic details, see press release 387 dated June 25.)

U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

The Department of State announced on July 12 (press release 421) that the U.S. Government will be represented by the following delegation at the 19th Conference of the International Union

of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), which will be held at Paris, France, July 16-25, 1957, meeting simultaneously with the 16th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

Arthur C. Cope, *chairman*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Wallace R. Brode, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

Ralph A. Connor, Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Herbert A. Laitinen, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Frederick D. Rossini, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ernest H. Volwiler, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

The IUPAC is one of the associated unions of the International Council of Scientific Unions, to which the U.S. Government adheres through the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. Its objectives are to organize permanent cooperation between organizations of chemists in the 31 member countries, to coordinate their facilities for scientific and technical resources, and to contribute to the development and progress of chemistry in all spheres by convening conferences, congresses, and roundtable discussions.

The 19th Conference of IUPAC will review the Union's program since its last meeting (Zurich, July 1955), plan the 1958-59 program and budget, and, principally through the activities of the 16th Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, exchange the latest scientific information. The subjects of the papers to be presented deal with physical, inorganic, and organic chemistry.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography

Economic and Social Council

Commission on the Status of Women. Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value. Report prepared by the International Labor Office. E/CN.6/300, February 19, 1957. 42 pp. mimeo.

Development of International Travel, Its Present Increasing Volume and Future Prospects. Further communication from the Government of Italy. E/2933/Add. 5, February 20, 1957. 11 pp. mimeo.

Commission on Human Rights. Right of Asylum. Memorandum by the Secretary-General. E/CN.4/738, February 21, 1957. 18 pp. mimeo.

Population Commission. Background Facts on World Population and Population Trends. E/CN.9/139, February 21, 1957. 56 pp. mimeo.

Commission on the Status of Women. Action Taken Upon Decisions Reached by the Tenth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women. E/CN.6/304, February 22, 1957. 7 pp. mimeo.

Social Commission. Report on the World Social Situation. E/CN.5/324, February 27, 1957. 264 pp. mimeo.

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Social Commission. Maintenance of Family Levels of Living: Social Policy Relating to Social Insurance, Social Assistance and Related Social Services. E/CN.5/321, February 28, 1957. 89 pp. mimeo.

Technical Assistance. Report of the Technical Assistance Committee. E/2952, March 1, 1957. 3 pp. mimeo.

Commission on Human Rights. Report of the Ninth Session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. E/CN.4/740 E/CN.4/Sub. 2/186, March 8, 1957. 90 pp. mimeo.

Commission on the Status of Women. Report Presented by the Inter-American Commission of Women to the Eleventh Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. E/CN.6/306, March 8, 1957. 15 pp. mimeo.

Social Commission. Report on Concepts and Principles of Community Development and Recommendations on Further Practical Measures To Be Taken by International Organizations. Report by the Secretary-General. E/CN.5/325, March 12, 1957. 199 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Gas Problems in Europe. Report by the Ad Hoc Working Party on Gas Problems submitted pursuant to Resolution 2 (XI). E/ECE/269, March 12, 1957. 15 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Reports from the Committees of the Commission on Their Activities, and an Additional Note by the Executive Secretary. E/ECE/265, March 12, 1957. 85 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Consideration of an All-European Agreement on Economic Co-operation. E/ECE/270, Part I, March 12, 1957. 68 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. All-European Agreement on Economic Co-operation. Analytical summary of the observations on the proposal of the U.S.S.R. received by the Executive Secretary. E/ECE/270, Part II, March 12, 1957. 20 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. The Commission's Program of Work for 1957/1958. E/ECE/279, March 12, 1957. 41 pp. mimeo.

Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Note by the Secretary-General. E/2956, March 13, 1957. 3 pp. mimeo.

Report of the Population Commission. Ninth session, 25 February-8 March 1957. E/2957 E/CN.9/144, March 13, 1957. 50 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Economic Development of Southern Europe. E/ECE/274, March 14, 1957. 3 pp. mimeo.

Social Commission. Progress Made by the United Nations in the Social Field During the Period 1 January 1955-31 December 1956 and Proposals for the Program of Work 1957-59. E/CN.5/326, March 14, 1957. 137 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Pollution of Waters in Europe. Note by the Executive Secretary. E/ECE/267, March 14, 1957. 8 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Note by the Executive Secretary on Other Activities of the Commission and the Secretariat. E/ECE/275, March 14, 1957. 13 pp. mimeo.

Commission on the Status of Women. Employment of Older Women Workers. E/CN.6/298/Add.1, March 15, 1957. 3 pp. mimeo.

Commission on the Status of Women. Review of Program of Work and Establishment of Priorities. E/CN.6/307, March 15, 1957. 3 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Report on Manpower Problems in Europe. E/ECE/266, March 18, 1957. 13 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Europe. Energy Problems in Europe. E/ECE/268, March 19, 1957. 2 pp. mimeo.

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Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. Industrialization. E/2958, March 19, 1957. 9 pp. mimeo.
Commission on the Status of Women. Occupational Outlook for Women. E/CN.6/308, March 20, 1957. 6 pp. mimeo.
Social Commission. Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programs. Report by the Secretary-General on the regional activities undertaken pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 585 E (XX). E/CN.5/327, March 20, 1957. 23 pp. mimeo.
Economic Commission for Europe. The Development of Contacts Between Countries of Eastern and Western Europe. E/ECE/271, March 21, 1957. 25 pp. mimeo.

TREATY INFORMATION

Atoms-for-Peace Agreement With Union of South Africa

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of State announced on July 8 (press release 411) that representatives of the Union of South Africa and the United States on that day signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Signing for the Union of South Africa was Ambassador Wentzel C. du Plessis. William M. Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, and Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, signed for the United States.

Under terms of the power and research agreement, the first of its kind to be signed with a nation in Africa, there will be an exchange of information on reactor technology, health and safety measures connected with reactor operation, and on medical, biological, agricultural, and industrial uses of isotopes. In addition the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has agreed to make available for purchase by the Union of South Africa up to 500 kilograms (1,100 pounds) of 20 percent enriched uranium for fueling power reactors; up to 6 kilograms of 90 percent enriched uranium for use in a materials testing reactor; and research quantities of U-233, U-235, and plutonium. The United States provided the Union Government with an atomic science technical library in 1956.

The agreement will enter into force following completion of the necessary constitutional and statutory requirements of the two Governments.

U.S. and Australia To Exchange Atomic Information for Defense

Following is an announcement and the text of an agreement (press release 419 dated July 12) signed by representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of Australia for the exchange of atomic information for mutual defense purposes, together with a letter of transmittal from President Eisenhower to Representative Carl T. Durham, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, released by the White House on July 12.

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of Australia have reached agreement on the terms for the exchange of atomic information for mutual defense purposes.¹ This proposed agreement, approved by President Eisenhower and signed on July 12 by Ambassador Sir Percy Spender for Australia and by Howard P. Jones, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, for the United States, is being submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the United States Congress. According to the terms of the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954 the proposed agreement must lie before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for a period of 30 days before it enters into force.

The agreement provides that:

While the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia are participating in international arrangements for their mutual defense and security and making substantial and material contribution thereto, each Government will from time to time make available to the other Government atomic information which the Government making such information available deems necessary to:

- (a) the development of defense plans;
- (b) the training of personnel in the employment of and defense against atomic weapons; and
- (c) the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons.

¹ For similar agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom, see BULLETIN of July 11, 1955, p. 59.

Under the agreement the United States will be able to release to Australia information which the Australian Government believes will be of great value in defense planning and training of Australian servicemen to meet conditions of atomic warfare. It also assures that similar information, developed in Australia, can be made available to the U.S. Government. This agreement is further evidence of the close defense collaboration which exists between our two countries. It complements the agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy concluded by Australia and the United States in June 1956.²

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FOR COOPERATION REGARDING ATOMIC INFORMATION FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE PURPOSES

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia,

Recognizing that their mutual security and defense requires that they be prepared to meet the contingencies of atomic warfare,

Recognizing that their common interests will be advanced by the exchange of information pertinent thereto,

Believing that the exchange of such information can be undertaken without threat to the security of either country, and

Taking into consideration the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which was prepared with these purposes in mind,

Agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. While the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia are participating in international arrangements for their mutual defense and security and making substantial and material contribution thereto, each Government will from time to time make available to the other Government atomic information which the Government making such information available deems necessary to:

- (a) the development of defense plans;
- (b) the training of personnel in the employment of and defense against atomic weapons; and
- (c) the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons.

2. Atomic information which is transferred by either Government pursuant to this Agreement shall be used by the other Government exclusively for the preparation and implementation of defense plans in the mutual interests of the two countries.

² Treaties and Other International Acts Series 3830.

ARTICLE II

1. All transfers of atomic information to the Commonwealth of Australia by the United States pursuant to this Agreement will be made in compliance with the provisions of the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and any subsequent applicable United States legislation.

2. Under this Agreement there will be no transfers by the United States or the Commonwealth of Australia of atomic weapons or special nuclear material, as these terms are defined in Section 11 d and Section 11 t of the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

ARTICLE III

1. Atomic information made available pursuant to this Agreement shall be accorded full security protection under applicable security arrangements between the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia and applicable national legislation and regulations of the two countries. In no case shall either Government maintain security standards for safeguarding atomic information made available pursuant to this Agreement lower than those set forth in the applicable security arrangements in effect on the date this Agreement comes into force.

2. Atomic information which is exchanged pursuant to this Agreement will be made available through channels existing or hereafter agreed for the exchange of classified defense information between the two Governments.

3. Atomic information received pursuant to this Agreement shall not be transferred by the recipient Government to any unauthorized person or, except as provided in Article V of this Agreement, beyond the jurisdiction of that Government. Each Government may stipulate the degree to which any of the categories of information made available to the other Government pursuant to this Agreement may be disseminated, may specify the categories of persons who may have access to such information, and may impose such other restrictions on the dissemination of such information as it deems necessary.

ARTICLE IV

As used in this Agreement, "atomic information" means:

(a) so far as concerns the information provided by the United States, Restricted Data, as defined in Section 11 r of the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which is permitted to be communicated pursuant to the provisions of Section 144 b of that Act, and information relating primarily to the military utilization of atomic weapons which has been removed from the Restricted Data category in accordance with the provisions of Section 142 d of the United States Atomic Energy Act of 1954;

(b) so far as concerns the information provided by the Commonwealth of Australia, information exchanged under this Agreement which is either classified atomic energy information or other Commonwealth of Australia defense information which it is decided to transfer to the United States in pursuance of Article I of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V

Nothing herein shall be interpreted to operate as a bar or restriction to consultation and cooperation by the United States or the Commonwealth of Australia with other nations or regional organizations in any fields of defense. Neither Government, however, shall communicate atomic information made available by the other Government pursuant to this Agreement to any nation or regional organization unless the same information has been made available to that nation or regional organization by the other Government in accordance with its own legislative requirements and except to the extent that such communication is expressly authorized by such other Government.

ARTICLE VI

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which each Government shall receive from the other Government written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for the entry into force of such an Agreement, and shall remain in effect until terminated by mutual agreement of both Governments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Washington in duplicate this twelfth day of July, 1957.

For the Government of the United States of America:

HOWARD P. JONES

For the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia:

PERCY SPENDER

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO REPRESENTATIVE DURHAM

July 15, 1957

DEAR MR. DURHAM: Pursuant to Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, I hereby submit to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a proposed agreement between the Governments of the United States and Australia for cooperation regarding communication of atomic information for mutual defense purposes under Section 144b. of the Act.

Under the terms of the proposed agreement, the United States may exchange with Australia, so long as Australia pursuant to an international arrangement continues to make substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense effort, atomic information which the United States considers necessary to

(1) the development of defense plans;

(2) the training of personnel in the employment of and defense against atomic weapons; and
(3) the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons.

Australia will make atomic information available to the United States on the same basis.

Atomic information made available pursuant to the proposed agreement will not be transferred to unauthorized persons, or beyond the jurisdiction of the recipient government except where that information is to be communicated to another nation or regional organization which has already been given the same information under an agreement similar to this and then only to the extent such transfer is specifically authorized by the originating government.

Transfers of atomic information by the United States under the proposed agreement will be made only in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and will be safeguarded by the stringent security arrangements in effect between the United States and Australia when this agreement comes into force.

The agreement will remain in effect until terminated by agreement between the two governments, but the actual exchange of atomic information is entirely discretionary.

The Department of Defense has strongly recommended approval of this agreement. It is my firm conviction that through the cooperative measures foreseen in this agreement we will have aided materially not only in strengthening our own defenses but also those of our Australian ally and will thereby contribute greatly to the mutual defense efforts which are of such vital importance to the maintenance of our common freedom.

Accordingly, I hereby determine that the performance of this proposed agreement will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and approve this agreement. In addition, I hereby authorize, subject to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Secretary of State to execute the proposed agreement and the Department of Defense, with the assistance of the Atomic Energy Commission, to cooperate with Australia and to communicate Restricted Data to Australia under the agreement.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

July 29, 1957

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Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Agriculture

International plant protection convention. Done at Rome December 6, 1951. Entered into force April 3, 1952.¹

Ratification deposited: Federal Republic of Germany, May 3, 1957.

Notification by Federal Republic of Germany of extension to: Land Berlin (effective date the same as that for the Federal Republic, i.e. May 3, 1957).

Atomic Energy

Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Done at New York October 26, 1956.²

Ratifications deposited: Czechoslovakia, July 5, 1957; Honduras, July 9, 1957; Dominican Republic, July 11, 1957; Portugal, July 12, 1957.

Automotive Traffic

Convention concerning customs facilities for touring. Done at New York June 4, 1954.

Enters into force: September 11, 1957.

Telecommunications

International telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force January 1, 1954. TIAS 3266.

Ratification deposited: Paraguay, May 24, 1957.

BILATERAL

Australia

Agreement for cooperation regarding atomic information for mutual defense purposes. Signed at Washington July 12, 1957. Enters into force on date each Government receives from the other written notification that it has complied with statutory and constitutional requirements.

Canada

Protocol to the convention for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system of May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355). Signed at Ottawa December 28, 1956.

Ratifications exchanged: July 3, 1957.

Entered into force: July 3, 1957.

Lebanon

Military assistance agreement. Effected by exchange of notes at Beirut June 3 and 6, 1957. Entered into force June 6, 1957.

Paraguay

Agreement for financing educational exchange programs. Signed at Asunción April 4, 1957.

Entered into force: June 26, 1957 (date of receipt by the United States of notification of ratification by Paraguay).

Union of South Africa

Power reactor agreement concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington July 8, 1957. Enters into force on date each Government receives from the other written notification that it has complied with statutory and constitutional requirements.

¹ Not in force for the United States.

² Not in force.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

The Senate on July 3 confirmed the following:

W. Randolph Burgess to be United States permanent representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the rank and status of Ambassador. (For biographic details, see press release 390 dated June 26.)

Vinton Chapin to be Ambassador to Luxembourg. (For biographic details, see press release 383 dated June 24.)

Maxwell H. Gluck to be Ambassador to Ceylon. (For biographic details, see press release 391 dated June 26.)

Resignations

John B. Hollister as Director of the International Cooperation Administration. (For texts of Mr. Hollister's letter to the President and the President's reply, see White House press release dated July 11.)

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: July 8-14

Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State; Washington 25, D. C.

Press releases issued prior to July 8 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 394 of June 27, 406 of July 2, and 410 of July 5.

No.	Date	Subject
411	7/8	Atoms-for-peace agreement with South Africa.
412	7/8	Phleger and Peck designated members of Permanent Court of Arbitration (rewrite).
*413	7/9	Dulles: death of Hervé L'Heureux.
414	7/10	Denationalization of dwellings in Hungary.
415	7/10	Nixon-Suhrawardy exchange of greetings.
†416	7/11	Satterthwaite: statement on broadcasting agreements.
*417	7/11	Civil Service League awards.
*418	7/11	Ploeser nominated Ambassador to Paraguay (biographic details).
419	7/12	Atomic agreement with Australia.
*420	7/12	Dulles to visit Kingston and Ottawa.
421	7/12	Delegation to International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (rewrite).
*422	7/12	Program for visit of Pakistan Prime Minister.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

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